PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED.
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,902.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Dec.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8090	...	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	...	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	...	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	6603	...	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	PERSIA	7951	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea Rs. 548,, Rs. 627		Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
* C City of Glasgow ...	6457	...	Dec. 19 1910
B City of Madras	4684	Dec. 23 1910	Jan. 8
* C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17	Jan. 29
B City of Madras ...	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class, only when steamer *has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	317	517
" Port Said	446	677	352	512	380	572
" Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
" Liverpool	635	974	462	704	517	792
" London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples ...	653	*1135	489	*809	670	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,039 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.
FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens †	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	......
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	......
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554		7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	......
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay 1910.
*C City of York ...	7705	23rd Aug. 9.0	13th Sept
*C City of Glasgow ...	6457	17th Sept "	10th Oct. "
*C City of Calcutta ...	7512	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(" Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singers Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 13th Dec.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 16th Dec.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 17th Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 13th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

10th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X.	17th Feb., "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar., "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr., "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat.	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC.	6,385	Guionnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	18th Dec. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4231	G Gillhuber	16th " "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	B. Belnarz	6000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th "
AFRICA	4720	R. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6018	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5835	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ......Rs. 450 to 500*
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 675 " 750*
Single Class to London ...... " 545 " 635*
Single Class to London and back ...... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ...... " 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ...... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... " 675
Single Class to London ...... " 545 to 585*
Single Class to London and back ...... " 865 to 945*

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
'Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

A. LIVERPOOL.—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single	605-0	2nd single	462-0
1st return	990-0	2nd return	704-0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single	693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return	1,039-8	2nd return	792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single	858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single	694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return	1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single	760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return	1,263-0	2nd return	832-0

F. WEYMOUTH (South of England)—
1st single......400-0 and 420-0

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.— Rs.
Berths in general Cabin 210
" " 4 Berth Cabin 225
" " 2 Berth Cabin 240

London via Marseilles with 2nd class rail ...... Rs. 357, Rs. 342

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.

For further particulars apply to:—

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,55,000
Reserve Fund	"	1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE
BEST PIANOS
FOR INDIA
FOR SALE, FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.	RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER.	STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER.	PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!
JUST UNPACKED
FEW CASES OF
POONJEE SILK
From China, first quality, suitable for Gents and Ladies.
Visit at our Stores is invited early.
PRICES MODERATE.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS, 1909.
Orders for
CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**
SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK, formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

THE KING OF TYRES.
"DUNLOP"
THE HALL MARK OF TYRE QUALITY
Hence absolute satisfaction is assured to Motorists using
BRITISH-MADE
DUNLOP TYRES.
GOLFERS, Have you tried the DUNLOP GOLF BALL, the "ORANGE SPOT" and the "JUNIOR," the most accurate Ball obtainable, Long Flight, Reliable and Durable? Used by Winners of FIVE 1909 CHAMPIONS.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.
MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.
ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.
SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., In Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.
GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.
Importers of:—
KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.
"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LIFE INSURANCE.

HEAVIER pressure than ever has of late prevented Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., Retired, from advertising concerning his work. It will interest his friends (and possibly others) to know that he has again broken his record in every respect, and this in spite of underhand competition in India. It as come to his knowledge that his Pamphlet is in the hands of certain persons in a Presidency Town who profess to advise on somewhat similar lines, and who have dared to Mr. Henderson to assist them. They hold his Pamphlet and use it without his authority. Mr. Henderson has also detected a plagiarist in Burma who acknowledges to having examined "many of" Mr. Henderson's private notes containing the advice which its recipients had pledged their honour to keep strictly confidential in every respect. Do persons who give third parties such opportunities of stealing Mr. Henderson's ideas realise that they are abetting theft and thereby dishonouring themselves?

Mr. Henderson hopes next year to send out a much abbreviated and rearranged Pamphlet, but copies of his present one will always remain available. His experience of the past 10 years amply justifies Mr. Henderson in holding that it is absolutely essential to the true interests of ordinary men that they should have the advice either of himself or some one else who knows as much of the subject as he does before they insure, and also before they resolve to remain insured under their existing Policies. It would seem to be a positive duty, whether to the man himself or if to those any whose interest the is bound to protect, that he should take this step; the ordinary man is no more justified in risking things in insuring or remaining insured under untested Policies than the father of a family is justified in leaving any matter vitally affecting his health to chance if medical advice is available.

42 Lienster Gardens, London, W.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.
SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, at his office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (I.S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, 1910, for the supply of about 500 tons South Hetten Smithy Nuts for twelve months, ending 31st December, 1910.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tenders for Smithy Nuts." Lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST., C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th December, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 729 of 1905.

HAJI BEEBEE, widow of AGA MOOCHOOL SHAH, late of Bombay, Persian Mahamedan, residing at Love Lane ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. HIS HIGHNESS SIR SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, G.C.I.E., of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Love Lane, in Mazagon, in Bombay, (commonly called the Aga Khan), now on tour in Africa,
2. BEEBEE SAHEB, widow of Suleman Khan of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, in Mazagon, Bombay ... ...
3. BEEBEE SHANSOOL MOOLOK, widow of Aga Ali Shah (commonly called the second Aga Khan), of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane, aforesaid ... ...
4. KHUDDIJA BEEBEE, widow of Aga Jungi Shah, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid ... ...
5. AGA SHAMSUDIN SHAH, Persian Mahomedan, of Bombay, son of the said Aga Jungi Shah, deceased, in his own right and also as Administrator of the estate and effects of the said Aga Jungi Shah, deceased, residing at Love Lane aforesaid ... ...
6. SHAHZADI BEGUM, (commonly called Lady Aga Khan) of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, wife of the abovenamed Defendant No. 1 ... ...
7. AGA SHAHROOKH SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of Aga Akbar Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased... ... ...
8. AGA FAROOKH SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of the said Akbar Shah, deceased ... ...
9. AGA COOCHICK SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of Aga Jalal Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased ... ...
10. SHAH BEEBEE, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, widow of Aga Nooroodin Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased ... ...
11. MALIK TAJ BEGUM, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, widow of Aga Zinnulabdin Shah, late of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, deceased ... ...
12. AGA ABDUL SAMUD SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of the said Aga Moochool Shah, deceased, by the Plaintiff abovenamed ... ...
13. AGA JALAL SHAH, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, son of the said Aga Moochool Shah, deceased, by the Plaintiff abovenamed and ... ...
14. SHAH BEGUM, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan, residing at Love Lane aforesaid, daughter of the said Aga Moochool Shah, deceased, by the Plaintiff abovenamed, a minor under the age of 18 years by her guardian ad litem the said Aga Jalal Shah ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 25th day of October, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction, at the instance of the 7th and 8th Defendants, abovenamed.

All the right, title and interest of the second Defendant Bibi Saheb, widow of Suleman Khan, in the following properties :—

FIRSTLY :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalows standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the North side of Love Lane, in Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 45, and New No. 16279, Old Survey No. 669, and New Survey No. 3662, and by the Municipality under No. 93, and bounded on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the property of Nusserwanji Manekji Petit, on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Nowroji, and on or towards the South by the said Love Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bibi Saheb and her tenants, and

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the West of Mount Road, in Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 45, New No. 16279, Old Survey No. 669 and New Survey No. 3662, and by the Municipality under No. 1, and bounded on the East by the said Mount Road, on the West by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by the property of Merwanji Nowroji, and on or towards the South by the said Love Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bibi Saheb and her tenants, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described together contain by admeasurement 1846 1-9 square yards or thereabouts.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 7th day of January, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1909.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING No. 16, a married junior OFFICER'S QUARTER with outhouses complete, at Ahmednagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,085 will be received by the Garrison Engineer, at Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1909.

2. For particulars, apply to the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar.

C. E. BADDELEY, Colonel,
Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, POONA.

NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for SUB-OVERSEERS, MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS commence from January 1910. Candidates for Sub-Overseer Class must have passed School Final or Matriculation Examination, and for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' candidates must have studied up to School Final or Matric. Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electric Engineers takes place on the 4th January, 1910.

Application with one rupee registration fee should reach PRINCIPAL, on or before 25th December, 1909.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 13th December, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 7TH December, 1909.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY will take place in the SCHOOL at MAHIM on SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1909, at 4-30 P. M. THE HON: SIR BASIL SCOTT, Kt, has kindly consented to preside.

All friends of the SOCIETY are cordially invited to attend.

JAS. M. MAIR,
Hon: Secretary.

SALE OF STORES.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OBSOLETE SECOND-HAND MACHINERY and PETTY STORES, are available FOR SALE on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and may be inspected at the Kotah (Rajputana) Depot.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
Nagda-Muttra State Railway,
Kotah.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable candidates for the POST of 2nd ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER to the Madras Port Trust on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

The age of applicants should not exceed 28 years and it will be in their favour if they possess previous shipping or railway experience and a knowledge of Tamil.

The successful candidate will be appointed on six months probation, and if confirmed at the end of that period, he will be required to contribute to the Trust's Provident Fund.

Applications accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st January 1910.

F. J. R. SPRING,
Chairman.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE.

OWNER GOING HOME.

PANHARD & LEVASSOR MOTOR CAR, Limousine body (by Rothschild Paris)

15 H. P.

4 Cylinders

Engine, etc., believed to be as good as new. Price Rs. 3,000.

J. N. METAXA,
Care of Messrs. Ralli Brothers,
Bombay.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, luxurious 5 seated 22 H.P ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, in excellent order. Cost Rs. 10,000 will accept a reasonable offer. Apply HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, or Box No. 2693, care of this Paper.

HAVE YOUR CAR REPAIRED
BY MEN
WHO KNOW
JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED
To Put the Most
Intricate Repair Job
Right Quickly Satisfactorily
AND
With Reasonable Cost.
Those Men are to be Found at
M. BUTLER & CO.

M. BUTLER & CO.,
MOTOR CAR IMPORTERS AND REPAIRERS,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

TO PUBLISHERS.—FOR SALE COPYRIGHT and STANDING MATTER of old Established Indian Railway Guide. Offers.—Address Box No. 985, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND STAR ATTRACTION,

"THE ITALIAN CAVALRY"

A fine series of pictures giving a true and graphic idea of how the Italian Officers train their wonderful horses. These have won the jumping prizes at almost every international show.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.

Saturday, Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.

NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

BANKS.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CAPITAL .....Rs. 25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.

LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJI CHOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 853, care of the Bombay Gazette.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHRISTMAS.—Christmas Enjoyment, Xmas Crackers, Fancy Stockings, Novelty Chocolate, Cakes, Plum-Pudding, Mincemeat.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chanchla, No. 6

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Consignments expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office,

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

READERS.—WANTED, SENIOR READERS, experienced in Newspaper reading, competent and steady. Apply Box No. 2,736 care of this Paper.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, I.R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care, Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the World-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES }

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own tense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARSE & CO.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
A SPECIALITY:
Xmas & New Year's Cakes.
A SPECIALITY
Prepared from the best Ingredients only.
PLAIN—DECORATED—ALMOND ICED.
ORDERS REGISTERED.
XMAS NOVELTIES
IN GREAT AND PLEASANT VARIETIES.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in
TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.
PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms,
CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.
ESTIMATES FREE.
ADDRESS:
75 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House Bombay, 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.
PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.
Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.
HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.
HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.
No household and travellers should be without these.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of
THERAPION.
Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *rake* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
which may certainly rank with, if not take precedance of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.
Therapion is now also obtainable in
DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, consisting of Specially-Written Marines Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats ...	...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra by the Commissionerate on 08 July, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Properties at Love Lane and Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, for H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., the undermentioned properties situate at Mazagon, Bombay, will be put on for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, in Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1909.

Lot No. 1 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 10,909 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16285, New Survey No. 3681, Old Survey No. 655 and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the north partly by the Love Lane and partly by the property belonging to the Strangers' Friend Society Home, on or towards the South by the property of Aminu-Tajar Malek, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the trustees of the Nasserwanji Mancherji Panday's charities, and on the west partly by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and partly by lot No. 3.

Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane Cross Lane, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8789 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B-16261, New Survey No. 1/3678, Old Survey No. 659, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Haji Esak, and partly by the property of Captain Ahmed Baker, on or towards the south by the property of Bai Virbaiji, widow of Dinshaw Jehangir Buxey, on or towards the east by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., and on or towards the west partly by the said Love Lane Cross-Lane, and partly by the property of Meghji Valabhdas.

Lot No. 3 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow buildings, hereditaments and premises known as "Khushroo Lodge," standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,106 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16263, New Survey No. 3682, Old survey No. 645, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E., on or towards the south by the said Nesbit Road, on or towards the east partly by lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Aminut-Tajarand Malek, on or towards the west by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E.

The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and conditions which are contained in a consent decree recently taken by the vendor in a suit by him against the Secretary of State in the High Court at Bombay. These terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other properties at Mazagon are held on a lease from Government and are held on a much lower assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, at their office No. 18, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS.

Great opportunity for those intending to purchase second-hand Motor Cars in good condition and perfect working order.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, at 3-30 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 18th inst, sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency in York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, second-hand motor cars detailed below, the property of the following gentlemen:—

1. The property of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Buston Humber Car, very little used, with side entrance, double phaeton, 5 seated body and cape carthood, complete with all accessories.

2. The property of Purshottamdas Manguldas Nathabhai, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Richard Brazier car with magneto Ignition, 4 seated swing seat, side entrance, body cape carthood and all accessories.

3. The property of B. H. Hewett, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Darracq car with Battery and magneto Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, body cape carthood, glass screen and all accessories.

4. The property of Jamsetjee M. Wadia, Esq., Bombay: 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Orleans car with side entrance, body cape carthood and all accessories.

5. The property of Mulraj Khatao, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car, with 5 seated side entrance body, cape carthood and all accessories.

6. The property of Col. Collie, I. M. S., Bombay: 15 H. P. 4 cylinder orleans car, side entrance, 5 seated body, cape carthood and all accessories.

7. The property of Suleman Hoshin Saudagar, Esq., Bombay: 3 30 H.P., 4 cylinder Buston Humber car with magneto and Battery Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, body cape carthood and all accessories.

8. The property of Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Esqr., Bombay: 40 H. P. 4 cylinder Netchkiss car used only for about 10 times and practically good as new with magneto Ignition, 7 seated, side entrance, touring body, cape carthood and all accessories. Believed to be the fastest car imported to Bombay; very suitable for touring.

9. The property of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Rutlam; 18-24 H. P. 4 cylinder Culhoope car, very little used, condition good as new with magneto and Battery ignition, landaunette body to seat six persons, complete with usual accessories.

10. The property of Dadeba Merwanji Dalal, Bombay: 1909 Pattern 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Humbercar, good as new, used for 6 months only with Honeycomb radiator battery and magneto ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, model de-Luxe body, cape carthood and all accessories.

11. The property of Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency: 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car used for 9 months only with swing seat, side entrance, body cape carthood and all accessories.

12. The property of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin: 30-35 H. P. 4 cylinder element beyond car with 7 seated landaunette body, Battery and magneto ignition, Stepney wheel, 5 lamps, horn, spares, etc, car recently thoroughly overhauled.

All cars are in good working order with tyres and tubes in sound condition and complete with usual accessories, viz., lamps, horns, tools, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Pieces of Land, at Goregaum, in Sub-district Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 978 of 1908.

Kulsumbai, widow ....Plaintiff

vs.

Fatmabai and others..........................Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Joosub Mahomed Dama and Fazulbhai Haji Alli, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above Suit, pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 17th day of April, 1909, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable pieces of land TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 12th day of December, 1909, at 3 p.m (S. T.), in one lot or separately as will suit the purchasers.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 24 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 83, Falni No. 1, and bounded on the east by the property of Pauloo Francis, on the west and north by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the south by the property of Vada Zita for which the Government Tax is rupee one.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 20 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 100, Pot No. 1, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the property hereinafter thirdly described, on the north by the property of Satyji Keshowji, and on the south by the property of for which the Government Tax is Rs. 17.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 5 acres, and bearing Survey No. 103, and Pot No. 1, less 25 1-4 gunthas or thereabouts, acquired by the Government for B. B. & C. I. Railway, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore secondly described, on the west by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway and Company, on the north by the property of Behramjee, and on the south by the property of Shah Nursey, for which the Government Tax is Rupees 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Bomjee, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office, at Cama Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PHOTO STORES Co., Ld., at Kalbadevi.

Under instructions from B. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Chaturbhuj Virchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, and the following day, at 2 p. m. each day, at Kalbadevi, opposite Messrs. Chinoy Bros., the whole stock of the Photo-Stores Co., Ld., consisting of large and small Cameras by Howton, Bulcher, Thornton, Picard, Kodak lenses by Dalmyier, Busch, Gory, Ross Lancastor, T. T. and Hobsons, Voigtlandin Optimus, Mounts, Photo Chemicals, drawing materials, magic lanterns and slides, also furniture such as cupboards, show cases, big stands, Godrej safe, tables, chairs, electric fan and lights, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
**ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,

(Near the Station),

SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast......Lieut Tisdall ...... Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall ....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey ....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.........Capt Dick ....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 10.

Begum ....2942 Nicoll ....T M & Co
Bussano ..2762...Box hall...Antwerp.......J Finlay & Co
Brilliant.........8609 Morrison ....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.......1969 Halse ....Bo & H S & Co
Blake ....2896 Hill ....W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba......................1607 Butler............M M & Co
Caledonia..... 3529 W Hayward...........P & O S N Co
Capri ....2717 Francesco..................F R S N Co
Dido ....3157 Runton..........J Finlay & Co
Devanha ....4765 Powell......China 22-12 P & O Co
Florican ....2332 Work ....Cory Brothers & Co
Gerama......... 3142 Pisut....................A L S N Co
Goalpara.......1358 Whitehzao.......................M M & Co
Hild.......1719 Salvesen..................F F Campbell & Co
Kasara...........505 Etton ....M M & Co
Kilbride ....2335 Mucferlone............The Captain
Landaura.......2156 Williams...........................M M & Co
Luzon ....3181 L Randie ....
Naveeng ....2862 Grabbin...Turner Morrison & Co
Nizam ....2041 Morgan...Turner Morrison & Co
Orwell ....2446 Horne............Standard Oil Co
Purley ....2785 A L Pritchett ...
Querimba......... 4938......................Smith M M & Co
Roma...........2363 W M Storas ....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz..........2522 Mitchell.........B and H S N Co
Som li..........1615 Grieve..............................A Strange's
Slympia ....2369 Tuit ....W & A Graham & Co
Specing burn ...3178 Crosthwaite, W & A Graham & Co
Simsinga........1839 Robertson Seith......15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Venetia ....2383 Parilon ....W & A Graham & Co
Vermont ....2723 Hargoses ...W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.......2552 Arohdican...Calcutta.......M M & Co
Wooda.......2460 Hughes.................................T T M &Co
Wistow Hall...2139 J S Meris ...

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Arcadia.........3514 Barohain...Shanghai 51-10
C & R King Malcolm...2828 Thomas.........Antwerp T Morrison & Co
D & E Marianfels...3560 ......Hamburg...12-12 W & A Graham & Co
F Bassaruo...2762 Boxhull Hall.......11-12.......J Finlay & Co
H Haidari......1563 Oray.......Zanzibar...11-12...B & P S N Co
M Coinscliff...2511 Pottingos...Hull...14 12...W & A Graham & Co
Q St Bride..........2414 Nicall ....W & A Graham & Co 100 ton Crane
Najmi..........2523 Haha ...Jeddah......28-11 G Jewanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 R Rubattino......2382 Manzini......Genoa ...15-13
3 Nonsuch...2414 Alston...London...18 12...W & A Graham & Co
4 Gerania...3142 Perut ..Trieste...9-12...A L S N Co
5 Siam 2953 Icagga ..Marseilles...10-12...T M & Co
6 Jerseymoor...2363 A W Stonehouse.Liverpool.15 12 T Morrison & Co
7 Bregnoz...2386 Petris ...Trieste.16 12...A L S N Co
8 Lady Carrington...2489 L'pool...Griffiths ..W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Delhi...4784 Gordon...Shanghai...8-12 P & O Co
13 Egypt...4178 Summers...London...18 12....P & O S N Co
15 Glendhu......2629 Norrie...Kobe...4-12 T M & Co
16 Capri......2718 Dini...Hongkong......17 12...Florio Rubattino & Co

M W D D

Hydra...831 Karsiborn........29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Courtland...760 Samsoodin...Gulf ports.9-12.B I S N Co

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Salsette s............	Butler	Aden, Dec. 5

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi
	City of Glasgow s.	Rae	Genoa and Liverpool via K'chi
	Haig Hall s	Davison	Philadelphia
	Ellerslie s	Whitefield ...	Hamburg & Barrow in Fernase
	Orwell s	Horne	Calcutta
	Somali s	Grelwe..........	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool, etc.
" Begum for China.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Assaye with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—60 casks salted goat skins, Nizamudin and Co; 90 bales wool, M Ruttansee, 1,240 cwts oil cakes A Moritz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—71 casks salted goat skins Nizamudin and Co; 9 cases condiments and 10 cases Bombay duck, N K Jussawala, 50 cwts fishmaws and 50 cwts aloes, K N Mianee and Co; 42 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 154 cwts chutney and 5 cwts condiments, F Nowroji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—9 bales woollen carpets Latham and Co.
Olympia s—4 casks salted skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 25 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—22 casks salted skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—61 casks salted skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—350 cwts coir yarn, V Harridas.

FOR HULL.

St. Bride s—10,000 cwts castorseed, L Drefuse and Co; 2,000 cwts casterseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Coniscliff s—8,001 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar 1,001 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Bassano s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Roma s—600 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jerseymoor s—8,001 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co; 425 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 31 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 230 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Vadiwala.

FOR GENOA.

Siam s—94 bales cottonfly C Boggiano & Co; 300 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.
R Rubattino s—302 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton Glade & Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros 50 bales cotton The Bombay & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros 1,250 cwts castorseed C Boggiano & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—4 bales cotton Glade & Co 3 bales cotton A Blaschek & Co; 58 cotton Ralli Bros 63 cwts gum S. Cuverji & Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR VURNA.

Bregenz s—10 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BOURGHAS.

Bregenz s—5 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BEYROUTH.

Bregenz s—10 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—54 cwts jardaloo and 77 cwts raisins T Canji; 54 cwts shark fish flesh M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Devanha s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, D D Curanee and Co; 1,850 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—260 bales coton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.
Capri s—700 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 800 bales cotton H Goculdas and Co.
Begum s—2,000 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—100 bales cotton H N Madrasswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
Begum s—1,000 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

S. S. Treneglos 2,486 tons Captain J D Luke sailed for Genoa on 28th day of November with 6,496 bales cotton and the following cargo.

FOR GENOA.

1,731 bags castorseed, 1848 bags linseed, 1,334 bags teelseed and 1047 bags rapseed, A Blaschek and Co; 2,600 bags linseed, J Fachiri; 1,450 bags linseed and 700 bags castorseed, L Drefuse and Co; 2,800 bags castorseed and 2,858 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 bags mowraseed and 278 bags castorseed, Volkart Bros; 4,312 bags linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,126 bags castorseed, T Memraj; 1,250 bags rapeseed. 1204 bags linseed, 2,231 bags castorseed and 2,666 bags teelseed, Ralli Bros; 350 tons old-iron, N Futehally and Co; 700 tons old iron T Hakimji and Sons; 300 tons old iron, H Abdoolally; 100 tons old iron, J Ramji and Co; 100 tons old iron, E B Parekh; 32 tons old iron, H Govinji; 40 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 164 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 550 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 400 bales cotton, M Bhimji; 103 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 1,800 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,783 bales cotton, Ralli Rros.

S S Ceylon Maru 3,142 F L Pyne sailed for China on 28th day of November with 1,700 bales twist 19,572 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 269 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 900 bales twist S J David and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

100 bales twist, S J David and Co; 47 cases country medicine, R Jeewandas and Co; 2 cases ivory, K N Mianee and Co; 3,000 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR KOBE.

1,550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,420 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales Cotton, G Dossa and Co; 747 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 204 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 479 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,450 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 3 cases moyeteeth, H Ramji 1 case moyeteeth, 5 cases raisins and 1 case cardammos C M Bhesania.

FOR MOJI.

1,250 bales cotton, M B Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

1,159 bales cotton, M B Kaisha: 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Curanee and Co; 254 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

50 bales twist, 45 bags comminseed, 30 bags coriandersseed and 25 bags ajwanseed, H H Varin; 11 cases gum Assafotida, M S E Angalia; 300 cases wet dates, N Vadilal.

IMPORT.

S. S. Dido 3,827 tons, Captain H M Runton arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hall with the following cargo:—

185 papers, 764 nails. 861 matches, 17 zink sheets, 36 straw barrels, 10 spun silk, 56 jars, 101 turpentine, 785 linseed oil, 10 twist, 238 empty glass bottles, 50 beer, 110 paint 11 varnish. 24 tallow, 3,012 tons coal.

S. S. Salsette 2,391 tons Captain G E Butler arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with the following cargo and assaye, 109 gold coins, 35 bargold, 176 silver, 1 gold pieces, 1 safron, 71 gum 1 pearl.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 10.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "Salsette" sails to-day for Europe:—

Ames, Mr H B
Angelo, Lt.-Col J W F
Atkins, Mr R D
Basrya, Mr Tayaballly M
Baxter, Mr A W
Bayliss, Mr E
Berry, Mr Johan
Bishop, Mr E
Bond, Capt A A G
Bright, Mr L
Collins, Mr
Ceinter, Mr J
DeJong, Mr and Mrs M
Duncan, Mr W A
Elsmie, Maj G E D
Faletti, Mr J
Given, Mrs
Gordon, Mrs G W
Holland, Capt E F
Harrison, Mr & Mrs
Hawkins, Miss
Hayne, Mr M C
Jacob, Col and Mrs C W
Jamieson, Miss
Kartar Singh, Mr S
Lancaster, Mr J
Lewis, Mr H
Matheson, Mr A
Murray, Capt A G
Murra, Mrs, child, inft and nurse
Needham, Mr J E
Peter, Mr A
Ramsden, Miss H M
Seegemann, Mrs J E
Tate, Mr T B
Willis, Mr F W

MR. WILSON STEER'S picture entitled "The Horseshoe of the Severn," exhibited at the New English Art Club, has been sold for £700 to a private collector.

A PICTURE by Rembrandt, hitherto unknown, representing an old man, has been discovered in one of the upper galleries of the Royal Castle at Fredensborg. The discovery is due to M. Carl Madsen, one of the directors of the National Museum of Denmark, who had the picture restored and taken to the museum. It has now been inspected by M. de Groot, the Dutch art critic and Rembrandt connoisseur, who declares the picture to be beyond all doubt a work of the Dutch master. It is believed to date from about 1630.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLFREY—Nov. 22, at Sherington, Newport Pagnell, Bucks, wife of Major F. E. Allfrey, of a son.
BARRINGTON—Nov. 19, at Glenstal, Limerick, Lady Barrington, of a son.
COPLESTON—Nov. 16, at Claremont, Trull, Taunton, wife of S. Copleston, Indian Civil Service (retired), of a son.
CORSELLIS—Nov. 17, at Brighton, wife of Capt. A. H. N. Corsellis, of a son.
GARTSIDE-TIPPINGE—Nov. 19, at Merly, Bournemouth, wife of Major Gartside-Tippinge (late R.A.), of a daughter.
HARE—Nov. 22, at 51 Onslow Square, S.W., wife of Major R. H. Hare, R. A., of a son.
KING—Nov. 18, at Summerhill, Kingswinford, wife of H. T. F. King, of a daughter.
STEPHENS—Nov. 17, at 2 The Terrace, Royal Military College, Camberley, wife of Major R. B. Stephens, Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALFORD—CHAPMAN—Nov. 18, at All Saints', Boyn Hill, Maidenhead, Arthur Cameron Rimington, Royal Garrison Art., to Edith Vivien Shute, daughter of Oliver Chapman.
COGHILL—TAYLEUR—Nov. 16, at Christ Church, Little Drayton, Col. C. E. Coghill, Royal Field Art, and Charlotte Blanche Mary, daughter of John Tayleur.
EYRE—MITCHELL—Nov 16, at Winchester Cathedral, Colin Douglas Eyre, 60th Rifles to Sybil Margaret, daughter of Capt. Clayton Mitchell, R. N.
FOLJAMBE—BEWICKE-COPLEY—Nov. 16, at St. Mary's Church, Sprotbrough, Capt. Hubert Foljambe, 60th Rifles, to Gladys, daughter of General Bewicke-Copley.
LIDDON—AMBROSE—November 16, at the Parish Church, Southwold, Capt. M. R. Liddon, son of the late Capt. Matthew Liddon, to Miss Mary Ambrose, daughter of the late Lieut-Col. Ambrose, C. B.
SLATER—BAINBRIDGE—November 11, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, Alfred Frank Murray Slater, Indian Army, Burma Police, only son of A. W. Slater, late Indian P. W. D, to Gwladys, younger daughter of Major-General F. T. Bainbridge, late Indian Staff Corps. (By cable).
WATKINS—ROOKE—November 17, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, S. W, Lieut. Geoffrey R. Sladen Watkins, R. N., to Phyllis Mabel, daughter of Mr. Mortimer Rooke.
WRIGHT—COOTE—November 18, at the Parish Church, Trowbridge, Albert Leslie Wright, to Emily Cecilia, daughter of Commander J. P. P. Coote, R. N. (retired).

DEATHS.

DEREUTER—Nov. 23, at 4 Berkely Square, Baron George de Reuter, son of the late Baron de Reuter, aged 46.
DUFF—Nov. 19, at Fulham, H. Hayter Duff, Bengal Police, aged 42.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

ADDISON—December 4, at Delhi, the wife of J. Addison, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MACARTNEY-FILGATE—November 21, at sea, Charles A. H. Macartney-Filgate, son of the late T. P. H. Macartney-Filgate, of Balbriggan, Co Doublin, Ireland.
RATTRAY—December 1, at Dera Ismail Khan, of enteric fever, Adelaide, wife of Major C. Rattray, 26th Punjabis, D.A.A.-G., Derajat, aged 41 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water 10-5m., 11-5a.; Low water, 4-21m. 4-14a.
Meeting of lady subscribers to the Miss Clarke's Portrait Fund, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.
Bombay First Extra Meeting.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Prize Distribution, Mahim, 4-30 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Annual Distribution of Prizes, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph near Municipal Offices, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Sessions, 8 to 9 a.m., General Skating 6 to 8 p.m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "See'st thou a man that is hasty in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him."

WEEK'S CALENDER.

Monday, December 13.—Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m.; Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 11-21m., Low water, 5-41m., 5-20a.
Tuesday, December 14.—Sun rises, 7h. 3m.; Sun Sets, 6h. 3m.; High water, 0-11m.; 11-59m.; Low water, 6-19m.; 5-53a.
Wednesday, December 15.—Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 0-47m., 0-38a; Low water, 6-56m., 6-26a.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCINDHIA.—His Highness Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior has arrived in Bombay, and put up in his bungalow at Hornby Vellard.

ARRIVAL OF A BEGUM.—Her Highness the Begum of Sachin has arrived in Bombay, and has put up at her bungalow at Chowpatty.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSI.—Dadabhoy Hormusji (45), a Parsee tally clerk, fell out of a window on the second floor of his house in Cowasji Patel Street, on Thursday night and was severely injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—The lecture of the series of General Lectures on the kingdom of God and the kingdom of man will be delivered by Miss Motibai E. Bottlewalla in Gujerat to-day at 9 p.m. (B.T.), when ladies of all communities—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi—are cordially invited.

A THANKS-GIVING MASS will be celebrated by the Catholic employees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, to-morrow the 13th instant at 7 a.m. (S.T.) when the Rev. A. Martin, S.J., will preach on the occasion.

RELIGIOUS LECTURES BY A PARSI HIGH PRIEST.—Naib Dastur Rustamji Edalji Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B. A., of Bombay. will be shortly on tour to Gujarat when, at various towns religious lectures will be delivered by him.

COMMISSIONER AND MRS. BOOTH TUCKER.—Commissioner Booth Tucker is again in Bombay and to-day at 8-30 p.m. will conduct in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, a Special Meeting on which occasion he will perform the marriage ceremony of two Army Officers, and dedicate a party of ten officers just arrived from Europe.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture in Marathi on "The measures necessary for the prevention of infectious diseases and general principles of hygiene" will be delivered to the labourers and others in the Colaba Village (Lower Colaba) to-morrow, Sunday, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T). The Public are cordially invited to be present.

VURJEEWANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of November the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,593, among them the number of new admissions was 596 classified as follows:—Hindus, 332; Mussulmans, 110; Parsees, 3; Christians, 112; and other class 39. The average daily attendance was 53.

A CONCANIM COMEDY.—An interesting Musical Comedy in the Concanim language entitled the "Belle of Cavel," will be staged at the Empire Theatre on Saturday the 18th instant, by specially selected actors of the Dom Carlos Dramatic Unity, Ld. The author of the play is Mr. J. A. Fernandes, who is well-known to the Goan public as a rising dramatist and playwright of no mean order.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The closing address of this session of the Students' Brotherhood will be delivered by a well-known scholar from Mysore, Suami Govind Acharya, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m., (S.T.), in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. The subject of the address is "Karma and Hero-worship." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, has kindly consented to preside. The junior class of the Brotherhood will reopen its short session on Sunday at Bhuleshwar (Gokuldas Tejpal High School) and will be addressed by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A., LL.B.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music this evening:—

March........................Salut a Paris.........Marchetti
Overture......................Banditenstreiche ...Suppe
Characteristic Piece.. The Butterfly.......Bendix
Selection.....................A Waltz Dream.......Straus
Valse ....Lysistrata............Linke
Intermezzo...................Iola ....Johnson
Galop ....Odeon Freuden ...Latann

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p. m. under the direction of Mr. Malfiggiani:—

March.........................Through Night to light............Laukien
Overture......................Light Cavalry...Suppe
Valse ....Venus on Earth..Lincke
Selection ....The Pirates of Penzance......Sullivan
Three Dances.............Henry VIII......German
Japanese Romance...Poppies............Mohnblumen

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 4 p.m. to-day:—

March....................Territorial..............Blankenburg
Overture..................Rou antiqua ....Keler Bela
Idyll.........................The Glow-Worm.......Lincke
Valse ....The Old Belfry. ......Phelps
Selection ....Miss Hook of Holland.Rubens
Egyptian Serenade.Amina ....Lincke
Selection ....The Girls of Gottenberg ....Caryll

THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a lecture on "Malaria" in Marathi was delivered to the mill-hands and other labourers on Thursday night at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker, L.M. and S., J. P., at Chembeliwadi, DeLisle Road, Mr. Krishnaji Bhicaji Lele presided. He explained to them the precautionary and preventive measures necessary to keep off malaria and that if they only paid a little attention to the elementary principles of sanitation in and around their premises, they could manage to live a healthy life and help their neighbours also to do the same. The mill industry is the basis of much of the prosperity of Bombay and as such that if they contracted any disease and fell sick, the industry will greatly suffer. Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi and Mr. Kelusker who were present on the occasion made similar speeches in Marathi and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and Dr. Turner who organised these lectures in the interest of the poor of the City.

DEATH OF BARTHOLOMEW FERNANDEZ.—We regret to announce the death of an old respected Christian of Bandora, Mr. Bartholomew Fernandez. at the age of over 68 at Chuim. He belonged to a family which has done much service to the Church in upholding the Faith during and after the Maratha incursion and in building the old historic Church of St. Andrew's. The deceased's father was first cousin to the late Padre Custodio Fernandez of Cantwady, a famous Marathi preacher in the middle of last century, and to the late Fr. Elias H. Fernandes. The deceased's mother was the eldest of the two sisters of the late Very Revd. M. A. Fohseca, for long time Vicar of the Catholic Cathedral, Bombay. The deceased's only surviving child was dedicated to the service of the Church, and it must have been a consoling privilege for him to see this only son, Rev. P. A. Fernandez, raised to the dignity of Vicar of the self-same St. Andrew's and as such his own pastor; who had lately been deputed to Europe by the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and was given an audience by His Holiness Pope Pius X and had the consolation of being present to witness a miracle vouchsafed to a little English boy at the Holy Shrine of Our Lady at Lourdes. The deceased died fortified by the rites of the Church and was buried, after a grand funeral which was attended by 25 of the Clergy and a large concourse of people, in the grave of his uncle, the late Mr. Domingos Fernandez, J.P.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A meeting of the creditors of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., was held yesterday afternoon in the Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai presiding. There were many creditors present. Mr. Bhaishanker, in opening the proceedings, said that from the inquiries he had made the liabilities of the Company would come on the whole to thirty lakhs. The assets seemed to be as follows:—Value of the mill, Rupees four lakhs: outstanding, Rupees one lakh; amount of the calls to be recovered was Rupees four and a half lakhs, out, of which they could expect to get three lakhs only; thus the total would come to Rupees eight lakhs. Now if they sold the mill by auction they would get about Rupees 12 lakhs, and this with the eight lakhs already mentioned would make a total of Rupees twenty lakhs. From this they will have to deduct Rupees one lakh for law charges and etc. It was a question whether they should sale the mill or accept a scheme which had been proposed to him by a certain gentleman. This was that he should pay the creditors eight annas in a rupee in cash and give preference shares bearing an interest of 5 per cent and of the value of Rs. 100 each for the balance of remaining eight annas in the rupee, with the option of paying four annas to those creditors who did not accept the scheme. Further conditions were that the creditors should agree to the payment of Rs. 1,000 per month to the agent for the office expenses and fifteen per cent. commission on the nett profits. The meeting accepted these terms with a slight amendment. The gentleman would now be communicated with, and the scheme will be again placed before the creditors hereafter.

THE PETIT NAGPORE SWADESHI S. W. & M. Co.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. B. D. Petit presiding. It was resolved to accept the offer received for the purchase of the Company's ginning factory at Yeotmal for the sum of Rs. 25,000.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of this favourite resort of amusement in Bombay, announce another change of programme from to-night. In addition to the usual comic and every day life incidents the programme includes two very interesting items. One is a military subject, the Italian Cavalry—a fine series of pictures giving a true and graphic idea of how the Italian Officers train their wonderful horses. These have won the jumping prizes at almost every international show. The second is a dramatic subject in which a trained police dog takes the prominent part. A Roman nobleman is murdered and the dog breaks loose by breaking the iron chain and traces the spot of crime. He digs the ground and pulls out the dead body of his master. This highly trained and sagacious animal acts like a human actor and he is shown on the screen doing his work all alone without being led or directed. This time the programme is certainly very attractive and the films from Europe were only received yesterday in Bombay.

NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a prettygood traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

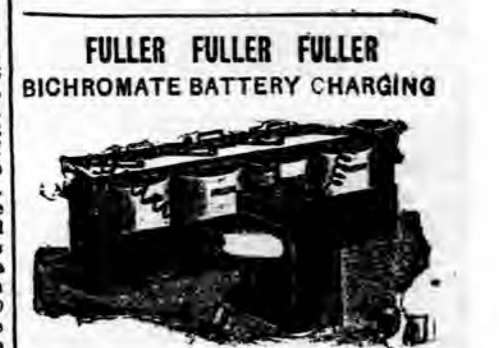
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

A SINGLE Article at wholesale rate: Bush Barnewitz and Co.'s selected Vegetables;
Mushrooms—German Asparagus—Smoked Sausages;
Turk and Pabst's Frankfort Sausages—Romadour Cheese—Parmesan Cheese—German Black Bread, etc.
Also a select stock of Fancy Stationery.
Price List on application.

J. EDULJI & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
SITARAM BUILDING, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitions and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.
BEYNON & Co. 55, Esplanade Road.

POLSON'S LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.)

CAPITAL: Rs. 1,00,000

Divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 within one month of allotment, and balance to be called by two instalments (of Rs. 10 and 15 respectively) hereafter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

RUTTONSHAW E. KOHIYAR, Esq., B. A., LL. B. (*Chairman*),
RANCHODDAS NARANDAS, Esq., M. A., LL. B. (Solicitor),
PEROZESHAW HORMUSJI MEHTA, Esq., (Globe Mills Ld.),
PESTONJI EDULJEE DALAL, Esq., (*Ex-officio*).

BANKERS :

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LD.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS.

AGENTS :

Messrs. PESTONJI & Co.

GENERAL MANAGER :

A. THEYAGARAJ NARAYAN, Esq.

AUDITORS :

Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., (Incorporated Accountants).

REGISTERED HEAD OFFICE & WORKS :

109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AND SOLE AGENTS AT :

KARACHI, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD, TANJORE, RANGOON AND PENANG.

Prospectus.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern and continuing and extending the well-known business of COFFEE and TEA SPECIALISTS till recently carried on under the name and style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., situated in 109, Hornby Road, Fort, in the City of Bombay. It has been duly registered under the Indian Companies Act as a Company Limited, by Shares.

The business was originally commenced in the year 1902 under the style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., and has from a small beginning steadily and systematically increased its operations all over India.

The whole of the property and assets of the firm including Goodwill, Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Fittings, Stock in Trade and Labels, etc., of the Firm of Messrs. POLSON & Co., has been purchased from the vendor for a consideration of Rs. 32,000, Rs. 22,000 being payable by the allotment of 440 fully paid up Shares of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10,000 in cash.

The Company enjoys a large and expanding sale of its special proprietory brands of Teas, Coffees and Flour throughout India, Burma and Penang and has a bright and prosperous future due to the high standard of quality and the popularity of its products.

Extract from "*The STATESMAN*," *CALCUTTA*, dated 13th December, 1908 :—

"The works in which Polson's Coffee is manufactured are now fitted with the latest Electric Power Machinery and appliances for Roasting Coffee by gas and cooling it by patent coolers. The Coffee, after being cooled, is immediately ground in Mills worked by Electricity and is blended and packed in air-tight Tins, thus retaining the delicate aroma so essential in a good cup of Coffee. The whole operation is done under one roof in scrupulously clean surroundings, superintended by a roaster and blender who has had over a quarter of a century's experience. Polson's Coffee is not imported, but is freshly roasted, ground and blended daily in Bombay. It can be obtained in Calcutta from Mr. J. F. Madan, 5 Dharamtolah Street."

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS

Is the favourite phrase in all the Company's advertisements. The participating of a portion of our profits with the consuming public is the keynote of our "Presents" giving system and has created a strong and steady demand for our brands of Teas and Coffees in the market.

The name "POLSON'S" has therefore become a household word amongst the Coffee and Tea drinking public of this country.

The organizers think that they have supplied a long felt want in floating an Indian Joint Stock Company for supplying Tea and Coffee in tins, packets and chests of convenient sizes, as recent returns show that Tea and Coffee drinking amongst the people of this country is largely on the increase, a result due in some measure to the commercial enterprise of Messrs. Polson & Co.

The management of the Company is entirely in the hands of expert Indians and is therefore very economical in its working expenses.

Mr. Pestonji Edulji Dalal, the vendor and the proprietor of the late firm, who has large experience of the business, has consented to be the Agent of the Company.

The services of Mr. A. T. Narayan who has long been connected with the firm and who has taken a leading part in its management, have been engaged for a period of 5 years to manage the business of the Company.

The business has been taken over by the Company as a going concern as from the 1st September 1909, the date of the last stock-taking subject to the liabilities mentioned below and the Company will have the benefit of the profits realised from that date.

The property to be transferred to the Company comprises in addition to the goodwill of the business the following items constituting the whole of the assets of the business on the above-mentioned date :—

Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures...	Rs.	10,000	0 0
Stock in Trade	Rs.	13,000	0 0
Book debts (guaranteed by the vendor as worth)	Rs.	16,000	0 0
Goodwill	Rs.	12,000	0 0
	Rs.	51,000	0 0
Less Liabilities	Rs.	19,000	0 0
	Rs.	32,000	0 0

The accounts of the firm have been examined by Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, and the following is their certificate :—

"We have examined the accounts of Messrs. POLSON and Co., Bombay, from the 6th November 1907, to 31st August 1909, and we have ascertained that the

Gross Profits earned by the firm during the year ending 25th Oct. 1908 amounted to ..... Rs. 31,536 5 6

and

Gross Profits earned during the ten months ending the 31st Aug. 1909 amounted to ..... Rs. 40,562 1 8

The Net Profit earned by the Proprietor of the firm after deducting all charges amounted during this period to ... ... } Rs. 7,743-3-9 and „ 14,177-2-4

We find that the firm earned a gross manufacturing profit of 35 per cent. on the sales during the 1st twelve months and 40 per cent. on the sales during the second ten months referred to above.

Yours faithfully,

K. S. AIYAR & Co.,

Incorporated Accountants."

NOTE.—It will be observed from the certificate of the Incorporated Accountants that with a small capital the firm actually earned Rs. 14,000 *during the last* 10 *months which gives a nett profit of Rs.* 16,800 *per annum.*

With a large capital and consequently increased sales there seems no reason why the annual profits of the Company should not total up to a much larger figure.

Even without allowing for the expansion of the business and larger turn over which may justly be anticipated from a larger capital, a nett profit of Rs. 16,800 *will enable the Company to pay a dividend of* 12 *per cent. on Rs.* 1,00,000...*Rs.* 12,000
leaving a handsome surplus for the reserve fund of ... ... „ 4,800

Taking the actual earnings of the past as they are, they are sufficient to justify the realization of the hope to pay a dividend of at least 12 *per cent. on the Capital of the Company.*

The agreement for sale of the business is dated 1st October 1909 and is made between the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal of the one part and the Company of the other part. The Company have also entered into an agreement dated the 1st day of October 1909 with the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal for his appointment as Agent of the Company upon the terms contained therein.

The certificate of the Accountants and balance sheets and the registered copies of the agreements entered into with the Company by the vendor can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during office hours.

About 700 shares have been already taken up.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amounts remaining due on the shares allotted.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Company or to whom any share or shares in the Company shall be allotted will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have had full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Bankers, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form which may be sent together with the amount payable on application to the Office of the Company or the Indian Specie Bank Ld., the Bankers of the Company.

For POLSON'S LTD.,
PESTONJI & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE DIRECTORS, POLSON'S LTD.,
109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I hereby beg to apply for ..... shares of Rs. 50 each of POLSON'S LD., upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 15th day of November, 1909, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to have my name registered as the holder of the shares that may be allotted and I agree to pay the amounts that may become payable in respect thereof

Yours faithfully,

Herewith Rs. ..... being deposit of Rs. 10 per share.

Name in full.....

Occupation or Profession.....

Address .....

Signature.....

Dated..... 1909.

When applying for Shares please mention *Bombay Gazette.*

Copies of this Prospectus and Application for Shares will be sent free on application.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIA AND THE ELECTIONS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Lords Morley and Minto have triumphed indeed. What could be a greater compliment to them than the fact that even the irreconcilable Extremists of Poona, who followed throughout the lead of Bipin Chandra Pal and Arabindo Ghose, and advised all who cared to listen to them to have nothing to do with the Reform Scheme, to boycott the Councils etc., are themselves now taking the keenest interest in the election campaign, and an Extremist Tilakite has stood forth as a candidate in almost every division. This contradictory procedure on their part can be accounted for only on one hypothesis—that even they are convinced that sufficient for the day are the concessions thereof, that a wider field of usefulness was opened to the people and that it would be silly to talk of boycotting the new Councils. We are glad that our Extremist friends have at last seen the advisability of giving up their silly and suicidal shibboleth of wholesale boycott. We have our doubts as to what measure of success will attend their efforts to seek admission in the new Council. But we welcome their coming into the arena of competition and trust that, even if they fail, discomfiture will not revive in them the rabies of violent Extremism.

THE TRANSVAAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The "Indu Prakash":—As was to be expected, the Transvaal Indian Deputation to England consisting of Messrs. M. K. Gandhi and Hajee Habib, the two redoubtable Indian patriots, has failed in its desired object to secure equal 'civic' rights for the British Indian subjects in the British Colony of the Transvaal. "Further negotiations are useless in as much as Mr. Smuts was unable to except the claim that Asiatics should be placed in a position of equality with Europeans in respect of right or entry or otherwise." That was the answer that was given by Lord Crewe to the Deputation acknowledging the helplessness of England to protect the rights and liberties of His Majesty's subjects in some of his own Dominions. Loyal India refuses to believe that the mighty British Lion is quite the impotent being that he seeks to make himself out to be. The belief is gaining ground in India, day after day, that is not a question of helplessness on the part of the Imperial Government but a question of active willingness—the placing of India in a line with the other dominions of His Majesty. His Majesty's Government have given up the cause of their Indian fellow-subjects. And so the South African Indian Mission to England has failed. But not so the cause.

The "Parsi":—Mr. H. S. Polak, having failed to get direct relief for the Transvaal Indians by his mission to England, has for the past few weeks been serving the cause he has taken up by advocating it in India. So far he has been stationed in Calcutta, where he receives the latest news of prosecution and imprisonment, which he duly imparts to an indignant public. The sacrifice made by the passive resisters has been so complete that to continue the campaign even passively they must have money, and Mr. Polak has described their urgent need and dwelt on the confidence with which they look to India for help. This confidence, we may be assured, is not in vain, and it gives us great pleasure to record that our well-known and esteemed citizen, Mr. Ratan J. Tata, has led the way with a handsome donation of Rs. 25,000. Humanity demands many times this sum from our wealthy men, and it is not simply charity not merely a dole for an obstinate people ruined by their stubbornness. It is a demonstration of Indian feeling on the matter such as will be very well appreciated by the mammon-serving inhabitants of the Transvaal. Mass meetings can be easily arranged, printing is cheap enough; indignation makes very little impression—it is as plentiful as sympathy. But Rs. 25,000 is an argument for earnestness which cannot be ignored.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE REFORMED COUNCIL.

The "Gujarati":—The qualifications required in the case of candidates for membership of the reformed Councils have evoked adverse criticism in the Indian Press, which is perfectly apt and justified. Nobody would deny the necessity of maintaining the dignity and representative character of the Legislative Councils and of devising means for the purpose of keeping out unworthy candidates. But to keep the power of declaring a person ineligible for election in the hands of Government is to reserve a potent instrument of exclusion in the hands of the executive which is likely to be misused. Such a provision bespeaks a lack of confidence in the people. The electors should have been credited with a common sense and an interest in their country's good which would prevent them from making an unworthy choice. It is quite clear that Government wanted, by means of such a restriction to set at rest the anxiety of certain people that the deportees and other undesirable characters who are obnoxious to Anglo-India, should be proscribed by a distinct disqualifying clause. This has now been accomplished by the emphatic rule that no person shall be eligible for election if he has been declared by the Government to be of such reputation and antecedents that his election would, in the opinion of the Government, be contrary to the public interest. We are indeed assured that recourse to the power of declaring ineligibility will be of rare occurrence and that the disqualifications imposed would not necessarily be permanent. But this assurance is not reassuring and comforting as also the explanation that the new Act is an improvement on that of 1892 which laid down that an elected candidate must be nominated by the head of the Government before he could take his seat on the Council. While the new Act makes the whole scheme of election more real and free, it unnecessarily seeks to declare incapacities and trenches upon the liberty of people. Some of the other disqualifying conditions are open to the same objection. As the members of the enlarged Councils will have to take an oath or affirmation, of allegiance to the Crown there will be no danger of the Council Chambers being polluted by disloyalty.

THE LATE MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Mr. Dutt had too short a connection with Baroda for us to be able to judge of the merits of the work done by him there. But it ought to be easy enough to gauge the meaning and significance of his career as a whole. And it is from this standpoint that his career should be viewed. The great Reforms, so manfully introduced by Lords Morley and Minto, are a thing only of to-day—on rather, will be of to-morrow. But, all the same, ere they were adumbrated and became a "fait accompli," there was a general impression that but a more than step-motherly treatment was being dealt out to the Indian element in the administrative machinery of India. This not quite unjust impression ought to have been dissipated more than ten years ago, when Mr. Dutt retired from the Government service as Chief Commissioner of a Division—a position which even the ablest of Anglo-Indian Civilians generally dare not aspire after. Mr. Dutt will be best remembered for being the first Indian to rise, through sheer ability and loyal service, to that high position, and as having proved the inherent capacity of Indians to feel the highest posts in the Indian administration. But this is almost stale matter now, since an Indian sits in the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy, two occupy chairs in the Secretary of State's Council, and one has just become a "Right Hon'ble" by being appointed a member of the Privy Council. But India will feel Mr. Dutt's loss in various other ways.

The "Indian Spectator":—One sad reflection that will assail his friends on hearing the news of the death of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, is that but for his re-employment at Baroda, this distinguished officer might humanly speaking, have been spared to his country for years. If this be a correct view, it is difficult to determine whom to blame more—the able ruler who offered him employment for a second time, or the equally able officer who accepted the offer once more after giving thirty years to strenuous official work elsewhere. We have become familiar with the cry that our best men die in harness unable to have breathing time for the diversion of their energies into wider and less harassing channels. The ancient practice of retiring at 50 or 55, and devoting the rest of life to the guidance of the comparatively young seems to have been a wholesome one; there is greater need for it in our day of stress and strife than in the old days of peace and content. As a guide to his countrymen, with less of responsibility pressing on him, Mr. Dutt might have done greater good to India than he would have done, had he even survived the strain, as head of a prominent Native State administration.

The "Parsi":—Few men have passed a life of such many-sided activity as that of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who died at Baroda this week. In many ways Mr. Dutt was a pioneer—not always actually the first in the field, but usually one of the foremost. An Indian competitionwallah was a very rare bird in Mr. Dutt's young days; an Indian Commissioner is almost as rare to-day.

PARSIS AND THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

The "Rast Goftar":—We are glad to note that a movement is made to hold a public meeting of the Parsis of Bombay to urge special representation for their community in the Legislative Councils. A requisition of influential Parsis has been submitted to the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet to convene a meeting at an early date. The movement is started a day after the fair, but if there is wisdom, as verily there is, in the course they have taken at the eleventh hour, we may compliment them for their return to belated wisdom. When we first invited the attention of the Parsis to the expediency of moving Government when the rights of minor communities to special representation were accepted in principle, there was a division of opinion among the community, but the same has happily veered round in the proper direction. If the agatation was made at the right moment, they would have found it plain sailing; but there is little wisdom in crying over spilt milk, and if they are half as persistent as the Moslems of the country have shown themselves, they will find success crowning their efforts in the end. They have got to hammer on as the Mahomedans have done, and we hesitate to believe that the rights of a community of their influence and position will be eventually ignored. The Government have reserved a certain number of seats for minor communities besides the Mahomedans to be filled by nomination. The fact should not here be lost sight of that no specific provisions are made under the Regulations to ensure Parsis, as a matter of right, representation even by nomination. However, they may be sure that the seats reserved for the minorities will be filled now and again from amongst their number. The position of the Parsis is not, therefore, one of absolute exclusion, and they may even rely upon the Government's selection of their representative to be always made with a discrimination so as to satisfy the needs of the community for an effectual representation.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The "Praja Bandhu":—It is, indeed, gratifying to note that preparations in connection with the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore are going on briskly as ought to be the case, for there are only three weeks left before it meets. We understand that the Bradlaugh Hall where the Congress meets is being repaired and is expected to be ready in time for the purpose. As for the office bearers, Lala Harkishan Lal, a prominent congressman of Lahore, who has invited the Congress to that city on behalf of his Province, has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Lala Kanaiya Lal, a veteran congressman of Amritsar has been selected as Vice-President. It need scarcely be said that both these appointments are unexceptionable. It appears, however, that all efforts to induce some of the old congressmen, who have so far held themselves aloof, to join the Congress Reception Committee have failed. This is no doubt regrettable but we trust they will forget all minor differences regarding unimportant details and co-operate with their brethren in this grand and national work. In the meantime we think it our duty to urge upon the congress leaders of different places to proceed with the work of electing delegates for the next session for it is already time to do so. In conclusion, while wishing Lala Harkishan Lal and his colleagues every success, we trust our Province of Guzrat will be fairly represented at the next session.

A BOMBAY RIDDLE.

The "Indian Spectator":—It seems to be the opinion of many that the popular reception accorded to H. E. the Viceroy in this city was, though cordial yet conspicuously deficient in the external manifestations of enthusiasm. Several reasons have been propounded for this non-fulfilment of the expectations which had been formed after the Ahmedabad incident. One theory is that the police "bundobast" put a stopper on the effervescing feelings of the people, and that a profuse sprinkling of detectives among the populace, though intended for an object with which they had complete sympathy, put them on their guard in making demonstrations and affecting politics of any kind. Another explanation is that those who were thankful to His Excellency for the constitutional reforms, and who have likened him to Lord Canning, were yet inwardly disappointed and displeased to find that by introducing on a large scale the principle of communal electorates His Excellency had planted the seed of national dismemberment, and that the most radical of the reforms were due to the stronger personality of Lord Morley. Yet another explanation is that His Excellency does not possess a magnetic personality, and his utterances, while appealing to the heart, do not rouse the imagination of the people, and that his inexhaustible courtesy is appreciated only by the select few who come in actual contract with him. In all these explanations there may be an element of truth; Mr. John Law, in his "Hidden Glimpses of India" wrote before the promulgation of the reforms that the Viceroy was somewhat of a retired disposition and was "neither liked nor disliked."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 26.

Arrivals Reported in London.

Major E E Waters, I M S, B
Capt C A Smith, I A, B
Mr H D Craik, B Cov
Mr S A Smith, B Cov
Mr T A C Forbes, B
Mr Maung Tun Lwin, B
Mr J Middleton, B
Mr H S H Pilkington, B
Mr H C Mackenzie, B
Mr H de L Ross, B
Mr J R Huggins, M Cov
Mr W W Smart, Bo Cov
Mr H Murray, Bo
Col A E Whistler, I A
Col A E S Searle, I A
Major H L D Fordyce, S T C
Major G D Latham Chatterton, 66 Prs
Major F Manners Smith 3 G R
Major R Muter, R E
Major N P O'G Lalor, I M S, B, 3 mo
Mr T C Gates, U S I, B Cov, 1 mo 2 days
Mr E H Jones, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr J V Francis, B, 3 mo
Mr St Q Byrne, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A F O'Connor, B, 3 mo M C
Major F H Norie, 6 G R
Major A R Ditmas, S T C
Major R St C Battine, 21 Cav
Capt H Barstow, 3 Dgras
Capt W B Cullen, I M S
Capt G P C F Field, 108 Inf
Capt H R von D Hardinge, I A
Capt L F Arthur, 26 Cav
Lieut G F Hastings, 22 Cav
Lieut W L Meade, 33 Lt Cav
Lieut A C M Binney, 18 Inf
Lieut J E Colenso, 7 G R
Lieut C D Noyes, 2 Raj L I
Lieut W M Grylls, 52 Sikhs
Miss L E Lingard, Q A M N S I
Miss H Rooke, Q A M N S I

Extensions of Leave.

Mr T H Wall, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J W Davison, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr [illegible] Byrne, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major R J T Savi, 90 Punj, 4 days
Capt E Colan, 41 Dogras, 2 mo M C
Lieut G G C Maclean, 104 B, 3 mo M C

Permitted to Return.

Mr J C Habgood, B
Mr G H Prickard, B
Mr F J Waller, B
Mr W A Fowler, M
Capt A E Stewart, 124 Bel Inf

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anæsthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or rom Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PUZZLE OF PRE-EMPTION.

The "Pioneer":—It is believed that the Punjab Pre-emption Act is again on the legislative anvil and well might this be the case. We have always felt bound to take a strong line in opposition to that measure, and both before it became law and after have pointed out its crudities and impracticability. The "coup de grace" should, however, be delivered to this unfortunate Act by a recent decision of the Chief Court. In the case before the Court there were two problems involved. In one two Judges over-ruled the third; but in the other no less than eight Judges were called upon to give an opinion on a matter in which the two Lower Courts had differed. The learned Judges, embodiments of all the judicial wisdom of the province, disagreed in the proportion of five to three, but though the decision of the majority has fixed for ever their view as correct, it would be impossible to say that eight other learned Judges would not decide in the contrary sense in a similar proportion. This is a most disastrous condition of affairs. In one aspect at least legislation, is meant for the diminution of litigation, but if legislation, is so vague that—counting the Judges of the Lower Courts—six are capable of reading a clause one way, and four are equally capable of reading it another, the state of the law becomes a mere provocative to litigants and the sooner it is amended the better. . . . . .

It is sufficiently serious that the technicalities of the existing law should be such as to lead to these diverse opinions and to turn points of importance to many into mere questions of pitch and toss. But the real seriousness of the whole matter is that the whole of this litigation was due to the gambling instincts of mankind and not at all to the real principles on which the idea of pre-emption is founded. That idea is one which would prevent Lipton from opening a grocery shop in Queen's Gate, or Harrod's from starting an emporium in Belgrave Square. The rule is one which would stop a public house from setting up in business next to the East India United Service Club, and ought to be able to stop a Chamar from buying into a Brahmin's quarter. The Act was framed to keep out undesirable outsiders from an area where their presence would be unpopular. The absurdity of the case under discussion is accentuated by the fact that parties were of similar status and position, and that the vendee lived in a house "in the vicinity" if not "adjacent," or "adjoining" to the buildings that have caused so much pow-wow. We have continuously taken the view that the pre-emption law is not now wanted by the public, and that people are prepared to give false evidence in a pre-emption case with as light a heart as that with which a reputable British citizen will smuggle cigars on to the Continent. If this is so, there is no strong proof of a desire for its continuance. However, gamblers exist in every nation, and if they cannot gamble on the Turf or in lotteries, they will gamble in shares or, as here, in pre-emption cases. Gambling is the better fun when the odds are close, and six judges to four in one case represent odds short enough to stimulate interest in other cases. But it is the duty of the Legislature to put a stop to this sort of speculation. If it can be done by a reversion to the true basis of the idea of pre-emption, let this be done. If not, let the whole be swept away as absurd and obsolete.

THE NATIVE STATES.

The "Madras Mail".—At the State Banquet in Mysore, H. H. the Maharajah paid to H. E. Lord Minto one of the most felicitous tributes he has received in the course of his tour. The rulers of Native States have abundantly shown during the last three years that they are fully alive to the dangers against which the Government of India have had to provide. They have realised the necessity of the repressive measures it has been thought fit to introduce, and in the interests of their own States as well as out of loyalty to the British Raj many of them have taken similar or more drastic action with in their own territories. They are thus appreciative critics of the Government's policy in so far as it has been directed towards the suppression of seditious activities though they must have marvelled at the tardiness with which the Government entered on a necessary task. At the same time in spite of the accusations flung at their class by certain journals and publicists, they are not reactionaries. Conservative most of them are, but not a few, like the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharajah of Mysore, are thoroughly in sympathy with ideas of progress. It is, therefor not at all surprising that the reforms introduced during Lord Minto's tenure of the Viceroyalty are fully appreciated by them. Directly, of course, those measures of reform do not concern Native States. But their rulers are aware that the prosperity and stability of their States cannot be independent of the prosperity of India generally and the stability of the Government of India. They know, too, that with more marked progress towards popular government in British India there will be a greater demand for progress in that direction within their own territories. For all these reasons the Indian Princes are interested in the reforms initiated and now finally carried out by Lord Minto's Government. Towards Lord Minto they entertain specially cordial feelings, as the Maharajah of Mysore said, The Viceroy has developed no new policy towards Native States. His recent pronouncement in Rajputana was but the reaffirmation of the sound policy pursued, with varying degrees of consistency, by the four preceding Viceroys. But the principle of non-intervention requires to be constantly emphasised, especially for the benefit of such States as have relations with the Local Governments. Nothing can be gained by pressing reforms on Native States. On the other hand the natural development of more popular forms of government in Native States may be instructive to the Government of India as displaying progress on lines probably well-suited to the people.

THE MISLEADERS.

The "Englishman":—It was fondly hoped, and loudly proclaimed, by some that when the Reform Scheme was put into force their would at once ensue a period of profound calm and contentment. This hope has been disappointed, as others prophesied that it would be. It will be more than a little astonishing if it ever comes to be fulfilled. Given as the hurried result of the poisonous agitation of Indian seditionists, acting upon the diseased sentimentalism of British radicals, this Reform Scheme has, in the eyes of the seditionists made smooth the ways for more agitation and assured yet greater concessions. It has certainly contented a great portion of the people of India. This would be satisfactory and hopeful, a just cause for self-gratulation to the authors of the scheme, but for one fact. These contended and well meaning people were equally well contended, law-abiding and loyal before any had yet dreamed of Reform. Indeed they were more so. In those times it had not been borne in upon them that seditious agitation, however baseless and irrational, studied bitterness; perversion of facts; misrepresentations of intentions, fomentation of lawlessness, could possibly be permitted to endure unchecked and unrebuked, much less prevail against a mighty and clean-handed Government. To-day things are changed, thanks to the political miseducation and misleading of the last quarter of a century, and particularly to the free course accorded to successful agitation during the last four years. To-day the Extremist recruits his ranks steadily from the naturally contented, but unfixed and impressionable. He shows himself seeming successful, and talks loudly as emptily. In the East, even more than in the West, success and noise attract crowds, and unsuccess and silence ensure solitude. The Indian agitators and the British Socialists know this and unite naturally. Both busy themselves in the denunciation of the great Reform Scheme. If they cannot convert it into something different from what it is, making it more intensely and immediately revolutionary, and subversive of constituted authority, they would wreck it. They will not even wait to see it fall of its own weight, fearing rightly that it may survive and be strengthened, shored and buttressed by the loyalty, and energy of the mere British officers and administrators whose strength and reward it was calculated to diminish.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE House for Reliable EYEWORK

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR, OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.
(EST. 1890.)

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

Oppt. Evans Fraser & Co., Fort, Bombay.

Eyes are examined (free of charge) for Refraction by our Consulting Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. Dastoor, M.D., who has practised to a considerable extent in Three **London** Eye Hospitals and holds **First Class Credentials.**

Do not be misled, as there is **no** other Qualified Eye Specialist by the name of **Dastoor** in Bombay.

Best Credentials from **The Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott,** Members of Legislative Councils, Members of **Medical Profession,** and other high personages. **The Hon'ble Late Chief Justices, Mr. Farran, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Justice Crow, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Aston, Mr. Justice Batty** and **Mr. Justice Kensington** (of Lahore) have been among our constituents.

Guaranteed first quality goods at very moderate prices.

THE
Choice
OF A
Piano

is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose & Co.,

Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of

Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, Bombay

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their patrons **Free Services** of a **Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon** from **Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.
Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE | **WE HOLD**

Exceptional Testimonials from the **Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman,** the **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I. M. S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M. B., I. M. S.,** and **Other High Personages.**

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Election Activities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on January 3rd 1910, after members have been sworn in, non-official members will proceed to the election of a representative for the Governor-General's Legislative Council. Rules for discussion of the Punjab Budget have not yet been published, but they will probably be issued before the above date and in that event the Agenda for the meeting of 3rd proximo will include the election of a Finance Sub-Committee of Council whose function it will be to examine details of the budget.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10.

It is ascertained that the Hon'ble Mir Allahbux Khan of Tanda Mahomed Khan, a previous member of the Bombay Council, is being elected by the Jagirdhars and Zemindars of Sind to represent them on the Governor General's Legislative Council. Khan Bahadur Allando Shah of Dhabro in Nowshera Taluka, Hyderabad District, is elected representative of Sind District Boards on the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, as is already reported to represent Sind Municipalities on Bombay Council having polled upwards of thirty of the total forty-one votes.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10.

The polling for the Bombay Council seats by Municipalities, Zamindars, Local Boards in Sind, was completed to-day. The only keenly contested seat was for Municipalities. The candidates are Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and Mr. Lalchand Hassomal. Mr. Harchandrai was a leading Councillor of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for twelve years before his appointment as legal adviser in 1899. He is the most prominent figure in Sind political life having been President of the first Sind Provincial Conference; President, Sind Hindu Sabha; and a leading Congressman in Sind. Mr. Bhurguri, Zamindar and Barrister, was returned by the zamindars unopposed. The result of the voting by Local Boards is not known. Khan Bahadur Allandoshah is most likely to be the successful candidate. Mir Allahbux Khan has been sent unopposed to the Supreme Council by the Zamindars.

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.

Rehearsal of Elephant Procession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

In connection with the Lahore Exhibition there was a rehearsal of elephant procession through the streets of Lahore City to the Exhibition building this morning. It was headed by some of the 18th Tiwana Lancers with whom were Malik Umar Hayat Khan, the Malerkotla Lancers and several Municipal Commissioners. Then followed several elephants gorgeously decorated with gold and silver, belonging to Patiala, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Malerkotla and Jind States.

THE HASTING JUTE MILL.

The Strike Ended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Eight hundred Hessian weavers of the Hasting Jute Mill, Rishra, owned by Messrs Birkmyre Brothers, struck work, it will be recollected, on November 30 and about 900 men were rendered idle owing to the mill having been closed by the proprietors. The mill had to be entirely closed for over a week, but the Manager started work on Wednesday with the non-strikers and the sacking weavers resumed work in the mill on the understanding, it is stated, that their grievances, such as they are, would be redressed and that their interim wages would be paid. The mill recommenced full work at the usual time and the strike is therefore at an end. Everything seems to have been amicably settled and there is no apprehension of any further trouble.

DECREE NISI GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Justice Fletcher made a decree nisi absolute in the divorce suit brought by Oliver Strachey against his wife Julia on the ground of misconduct. The Judge granted the application.

TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

Leaves Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10.

The hired troop transport "Rohilla" homeward bound left Karachi this morning for Southampton taking fifty-six officers and 1,289 non-commissioned officers and men, reservists, time expired details and others, also sixty women and children, Senior officer Colonel R. Wapshare Commanding.

HINDU ALLEGATIONS OF OPPRESSION.

Found to be Groundless.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 10

Official enquiry into the allegations of oppression and racial bias brought by the Hindu Panchayat at Dabro in Noshera taluka, Hyderabad District, against the Mahomedan Honorary Magistrate Khan Bahadur Allandoshah, is concluded. The Collector finds the allegations to be groundless and has warned the Hindu leaders to keep the peace otherwise punitive police will be stationed there. Latest seasonal returns from districts show general normal conditions but slight dearness in food grains. Rinderpest is prevalent amongst buffaloes and a few cases of surra amongst horses have occurred Ghorabari taluka of Karachi district.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

Witnesses to be Examined by Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 10.

On an application of G. Scott, Special Magistrate, the District Magistrate of Rangoon has directed the issue of commissions for the examination under the provision of Fugitive Offenders Act the following witnesses in connection with the case against Dalrymple Clark (a) to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for the examination of J. A. Dolton, Manager of Thos. Cook and Sons, Calcutta, or some employe of the firm deputed by him; the Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India, Calcutta; (b) to the District Magistrate of Dassang, Eastern Bengal, for the examination of E. S. Green, Manager of Gillatung Tea Estate; (c) the District Magistrate of Catcher for the examination of Mr. Gerald King, Haronohara.

SIR E. BAKER'S TOUR.

Visit to Female Training School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, DECEMBER 10.

This morning the Lieut-Governor accompanied by Mr. Slacke, Board of Revenue, and Mr. Maude, the Commissioner, motored out to visit the Badshah Nawab Training College for female teachers. The school which is maintained largely from an endowment created by Syed Badshah Nawab Razvi of Patna is at present situated in a house which has been granted for the purpose by the Maharani of Bettiah. It is intended for the training of Hindu and Mahomedan women in the art of teaching with a view to their being employed later on as teachers in private houses or purdah schools. His Honour, on arrival, was met by the Advisory Committee and by Miss Parsons, the Lady Principal. The school being strictly pardah special arrangements had been made to enable his Honour to go over the building. As proposals are now on foot to extend the premises should it be found possible to do so, the Lieut-Governor inspected the whole of the class rooms and quarters connected with the institute in some details. The chief defect at present is the want of sufficient accommodation for Hindus but as the school has only recently been opened it is hoped that when more funds become available this defect will soon be remedied.

This afternoon His Honour will pay a visit to the Maharani of Hutwa at her Digha residence.

IMMIGRANTS FROM NATAL.

No Complaint Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

The Government have issued order recording the report received from the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, regarding the returned immigrants from Natal by s. s. "Umalazi" which arrived in Madras on the 28th of October. Mr. R. F. Tusten, I.C.S., who was then Acting as Protector of Emigrants, made enquiries from the men individually as to the treatment they had received in the Colony and during the voyage. They all expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the exception of one. Commenting on this the Protector of Emigrants says:—"The complaints have been referred to the Protector of Immigrants, Natal, for report. They are neither numerous nor serious for 319 adult coolies and among them is no complaint of ill-treatment by employers, injustice on part of officials, inadequacy of food, house accommodation or medical treatment while residing in the Colony. I have never heard any complaint of this nature from any of two ship loads of returned emigrants comprising 402 adults.

I think it my duty to mention this fact in view of the extremely grave indictment made in a book of Mr. Polak's, published in Madras last month, of the treatment of identured emigrants in Natal."

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 4th December, do not show any material change in the outlook which on the whole may be regarded as satisfactory. Prices also are generally unchanged but show slight downward tendency in several provinces. Malarial fever is still reported from the Frontier Province.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 8th December:—

Slight rain during week parts Karnatak, Kolhapur. Rain needed parts Deccan, Bijapur. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Kaira, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, slightly damaged insects Belgaum, Kolhapur, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing progressing generally. Threshing in progress parts, Sind Kaira, Konkan, Nasik Ahmednagar, Baroda. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Hyderabad, risen Karachi, Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Kanara, Ahmednagar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 12 to 40, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 12 to 29 per cent less than normal, Gujarat 3 per cent more than normal to 13 per cent less and Deccan 6 per cent more to 13 per cent less.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 9.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in India and embark about March next:—

Major Tomlin-Money-Shewan, Lieuts. C. S. R. Chesny and J. C. Wickham.

Colonel R. M. Ratrak and Major Sir J. L. Harrington, Indian Army, are premitted to retire from 30th January and 9th March 1910 respectively.

Lieut.-Colonels Weir and Collis Barry, Indian Medical Service, retire from 21st February 1910, and 18th November 1909, respectively.

The scheme for recruiting police forces for China through recruiting staff in India has been abandoned.

The Government of India have sanctioned the pay of salutaries in the Silladar Cavalry Regiment being increased to Rs. 54 per mensem rising to 74 by quadriennial increments of Rs. 4, good service pay continuing under existing conditions. The Salutaries will further receive a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem after 32 years' service with honorary rank of Jamadar.

CRICKET AT COOCH BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

The game between the Cooch Behar eleven and Gordon Highlanders was resumed this morning. Robson, the Somerset professional and the overnight not out hit up 122 runs for the Maharaja's team and soon after the Cooch Behar innings was declared by Daniel for 360 runs for the loss of six wickets only. In their second venture the military visitors did exceptionally well and managed to make a draw of the game, having lost nine for 241 runs at the drawing of stumps at 5 p.m. which Lieut. Fowke alone contributed 141 runs as the result of a steady and cautious play. His innings was marred by a few easy chances in slips and mid on the game thus ended in a very sensational draw.

"GAZETTE OF INIDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Williams I.M.S. is placed on special duty under the Bombay Government.

Captain Young, I.M.S. goes to the United Provinces for employment in the Sanitary Department.

Captain Oberbeck Wright I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

Revd. Harwood is appointed Chaplain at Nagpur.

Rev. Horseword is appointed Chaplain at Bandikui.

Rev. Bruce Austin retires from service.

Messrs. Kenrick, K.C., and Archibald are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Flemming officiates as Deputy Surveyor General.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cobb is placed on special duty under the Foreign Department.

Mr. Latimer, C.S., is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera sub-division.

It is notified that the Vice Consulate for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta has been restored to the rank of Consulate and Senor Don Florencio Basulda is appointed Consul.

Major Finnis, 53rd Sikhs, is confirmed as inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps.

Mr. Fraser is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-division, and Mr. Crump of Mardan Sub-division.

Captain Brett, Political Assistant, is granted one year's leave.

Mr. D. De Bray is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

The Government of India have prohibited the importation of novocain by means of post except by authorised agents permitted by local Governments and the Madras Revenue Board.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt Szezepauski, Military Accounts Department is granted three months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hailey is confirmed as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wrench officiates as District Loco. Superintendent, O. R. Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Cowie becomes a Cantonment Magistrate in Central Provinces.

Captain Burn having completed five years' substantive service in the Cantonment Magistrates Department, is permitted to draw Rs. 400 per mensem as staff pay.

Lieut. Denshaw, I. M. S., resigns the service.

Lieut-Colonel G. H. Watson, Majors B. Wakefield and W. M. Cubett retire from service.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bion, of Meteorological Office, given 7 1-2 months' leave.

Mr. Muriel Conservator of Forests, is posted to Pegu Circle vice Mr. Long reverted Deputy Conservator.

Mr. Haines officiates as Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, vice Mr. Jackson, Foreign Department.

Mr. Kemball, Rajputana Criminal Branch, reverts to the Punjab.

ST. LEGER LAW SUIT.

A Dealing in a Sweep Ticket.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 10.

A suit has been filed to-day in this Chief Court on behalf of Yeo Eng Pwah against Sankaran K. Varde who purchased ticket No. 122,272 in St. Leger Sweep, which ticket drew plaintiff's pony Aye Sein.

Plaintiff informed defendant and offered by telegram to buy half share for Rs. 3,050 or whole ticket for Rs. 5,000, promising if the offer was accepted to deposit money in the Bank of Bengal. On 30th, plaintiff made further offer by telegram for the purchase of half of the tickets for Rs. 5,000. The offer was accepted prior to the running of the race. Defendant also requested plaintiff to instruct the Bank to wire amount to him. Defendant's telegram was received by plaintiff after bank hours and plaintiff gave instructions on 30th November to the officer of bank to remit by telegram sum of Rs. 500 to defendant in Bombay which was duly done. On the following day Aye Sein finished second in the race and the holder of the ticket thereby became entitled to receive from the Rangoon racing club the sum of Rs. 61,656. Defendant by telegram repudiated the contract.

A petition has also been filed praying that defendant be restrained by injunction from drawing the sum of money pending the hearing of the suit. His Honour issued an interim injunction as prayed for and directed notice to defendant.

THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

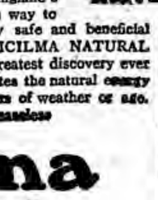
The transport "Dongola" left Southampton on 1st December for Aden and Karachi. She has on board the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, and drafts of Artillery (Horse, Field and Garrison,) 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, and 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, the vessel is due at Aden on 16th and Karachi on 21st December.

ALLEGED FORGING A CHEQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

J. R. Grey, a European, was arrested to-day by Calcutta Police on a charge of forging a cheque. The accused cashed the forged cheque for Rs. 325 at a shop and received Rs. 200. He will be tried to-morrow by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.



Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

(Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.)

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Hearing of the Appeal.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

For the Plaintiff-Appellant:—Mr. G. R Lowndes, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs Wadia, Ghandy and Company.

For the Defendant-Respondent:—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Company.

Their Lordships yesterday resumed further hearing of the appeal filed by the plaintiff against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had dismissed this suit to recover 399 bales of cotton as against the defendant Bank.

The Advocate-General, continuing his arguments said, that he had stated to their Lordships the facts and what they found was this: the Bank's book did not show that the bales ever came in their godowns. He now wished to trace certain lots of bales of Lakhmidass in the Bank's godowns. The Bank's books did not show what bales came into its possession, but Lakhmidass had entries in his books which tallied with the godown-keeper's books. None of the entries in the godown keeper's books corresponded with the marks on the bales. There was nothing in the Bank's records to show that there was any application to take these bales away. Rightly or wrongly the Bank dealt with Lakhmidass on the footing that the bales were his. When he said Bank he did not mean Chunilal or other officials of the Bank, but he meant Mr. Begbie. He called their Lordships' attention to the plaint, which, he said, charged that out of 399 bales 397 were missing owing to the negligence of the Bank. In the plaint, it was not contended that the Bank had converted those 397 bales, but their case was that the Bank had lost them through its negligence. It the Bank had lost them through their negligence, the defendant was not liable to account for them to the plaintifi as that was not a case of conversion. This was not a case of conversion and the Bank was not responsible for the loss of the bales to the plaintiff. The Bankes contention was that they had not received the plaintiff's bales and if it had lost them through its officials, negligence which it denied, the Bank was entitled to go into the facts of negligence. Mere taking into pledge was no conversion and when a man took things innocently, as it was done in this case by the Bank, there must be a demand and a refusal when he is in possession of the goods. By refusal the holder intended to dispute the title of the person demanding the same and some reasonable time ought to be given to prove the title. The learned Advocate-General then cited a number of English cases in support of his contention and proceeded to argue the point of conversion. The Advocate-General then contended that the plaintiff's case was in no way prejudiced by the Bank raising the new defence and had the plaintiff chosen to further inspect Lakhmidass' books, they would have come across all the entries of sale of those bales.

Counsel next dealt with the question wether Lakhmidass was the owner of the bales or not. His submission was that Lakhmidass was either the owner or partner in that cotton as he (Lakhmidass) had said in his evidence. He observed that Mr. Justice Beaman had dealt with that question most unsatisfactorily.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Claim for Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

JAMES MACDONALD VS. ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

For the Plaintiff:—Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. S. A. Tyebji.

For the Defendants:—Mr. L. J. Robertson with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company.

His Lordship yesterday concluded the hearing of this suit, which was filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 10,000 by way of damages for wrongful dismissal and Rs. 1,070 being the amount of his salary or wages from 1st October, 1908, to 10th November, 1908, and his second class passage fare to England.

Mr. Jardine, resuming his address, said he had clearly established his case. He confessed from the beginning that he had not proved the allegation that the plaintiff had been brought out for the purposes of the new foundry only; but that had to be taken into consideration with the fact that no attempt was made to get another foreman moulder. He submitted that Mr. Hepworth was unfit to judge the qualifications of a workman. He was before the Court and his Lordship must have seen that Mr. Hepworth was a very hasty man. His submission was that the plaintiff was dismissed from the service because there was no necessity of a foreman. Counsel then turned to the question of castings and said that his client did not get sufficient pig iron to turn out good castings. After dealing with the evidence at-length, Mr. Jardine prayed for a decree with costs.

Judgment was reserved,

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A HABITUAL PICK-POCKET.

Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted one Hormusjee Pestonji, a Parsi, with having picked the pocket of one Jamnadas Mohanlal, of a currency note of Rs. 1,000.

The complaint was that the complainant cashed a "hundi" for Rs. 10,000 at the Specie Bank in Esplanade-road on the 6th instant, and received ten notes of Rs. 1,000 each which he put into the pocket of his inner coat. He then got into a tram car oppsite the General Post Office, about 3-30 p. m., and as there was no room in the car he stood in the passage. While he was standing he felt a jerk, and becoming suspicious he took out his bundle of notes when he found that one of the notes for Rs. 1,000 was missing. He immediately alighted and went to the Bank where he got the number of the missing note and informed the police of the theft.

The police set to work and at noon on Thursday they received information that the accused had cashed the note at the place of one Gordhandas Gopal within two hours of the theft. Gordhandas on being questioned by the police at once produced the note and said he had paid Rs. 600 to the accused who said he would call for the balance the following day. The accused was then arrested. The accused was previously sent to jail on three occasions for similar offence.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which should be solitary confinement.

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Lieut-Col. Walter F. C. C. Plowden, late Indian Army, and Louisa Ethelgiva Rowena, fourth daughter of Capt. A. Eugene Tollemache, late 22nd (Cheshire) Regt., and Mrs. Tollemache.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Nov. 22, Lord Curzon of Kedleston asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the publication in India of official papers concerning the new Legislative Councils, when he would be in a position to comply with the provision in the Indian Councils Act of the present Session. "That all regulations and rules of business made under the Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made."

Viscount Morley of Blackburn was understood to reply that the papers referred to covered three or four hundred pages and consequently could not be telegraphed. They would leave India on Nov. 27, arriving here about Dec. 13, and would at once be circulated

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, November 23. Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was proposed to lay papers before Parliament relating to the conditions of udrest in India which had been held by the Government to justify the numerous repressive measures directed during the last two years against the freedom of the Press, the right of public meeting, the right of trial by jury, and the right of the subject not to be deprived of his liberty except after sentence by a Court of Justice.

Master of Elibank: The answer is in the negative.

THE POLICE AND MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of state for India Whether he is now in a position to inform the House of the nature of the report made by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson as to the conduct of the police affected by the strictures of the High Court of Calcutta in the Midnapore conspirary case; whether the Secretary of State is aware that the three police officers most gravely implicated have been given long leave of absence; and whether he has given his approval to this being permitted.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not yet received Mr. Macpherson's report. It was completed and submitted to the Government of Bengal early in November, when the local Government took special measures to expedite its examination and consideration by them. According to the information received by the Secretary of State it is not the case that the three police officers most gravely implicated have been given long leave of absence; Mr. Hyde, superintendent of police at Midnapore, has been granted a year's leave, but he was in no way concerned, and only took charge at Midnapore in September. The deputy superintendent and an inspector against whom allegations have been made, were granted respectively three months' and one month's privilege leave on the conclusion of the Commissioner's inquiry, but they are available whenever they are required.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF LORD MINTO.

In reply to a quesiion from Mr. Rees,

The Master of Elibank said the accounts which had appeared in the newspapers of the attempt on the life of Lord Minto, happily unsuccessful, were substantially correct, and be had no further information to give to the House.

NATIVE ADOPTION OF EUROPEAN NAMES IN TRADE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has taken any action on the memorandum received from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce concerning the adoption by natives of India of the names of natives of Europe for trade purposes.

Master of Elibank: The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government of Bombay not the Government of India on the subject. So far as I am aware the Government of Bombay have come to no conclusions regarding it. I understand that it is engaging the attention of other Chambers and Associations European and India who are equally interested.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has yet received any official information as to what steps the Government of the Punjab has taken to punish the policemen found by the sessions judge at Rawul Pindi as long ago as June 12 to have tortured by racking one Ghulam Mahommed into a confession of the crime of murder; or whether it is the intention of the Executive to take any criminal proceedings consequent upon the grave view taken by the Judge on the action of the police.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has now received official information on the subject of the case referred to in the question. The Sessions Judge did not find it proved that Ghulam Mohammed had been tortured by the police into a confession. He said (after enumerating matters which seemed to him suspicious) that the police investigation in the case seemed to him to call for inquiry. The Lieut-Governor has now made the inquiry suggested, and has come to the conclusion that the charge of torture is false, and that no blame attaches to the police.

THE GULAB BANOO CASE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in regard to the Gulab Banoo case, he will lay in the Library of the House a copy of the full proceedings in the trial before the sessions judge, and also a copy of the judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson and Mr. Justice Rettigan reversing the judgment of the sessions judge.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has been a report of the proceedings in the case referred to. He sees no reason to take the action suggested.

THE LAJPAT RAI LIBEL CASE.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is aware of the statement made to the jury by the judge in the recent libel case brought by Lajpat Rai against a London paper that the plaintiff had been deported by Lord Morley, in whom the public had great confidence; and whether in view of the fact that the deportation has been thus used to the detriment of the plaintiff, the Secretary of State will now enable Mr. Lajpat Rai to meet such a reflection upon his character by informing him of the grounds upon which he was deported, and who were his accusers.

Master of Elibank: Lala Lajpat Rai was dealt with by the Government of India, not by the Secretary of State under Regulation III. of 1818. The Secretary of State supported the action of the Governor-General in Council.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

On Thursday, Nov. 25. Dr. Rutherford asked the Secrethry of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in view of the important commercial, Egyptian, and international interests involved in the Suez Canal, he would take steps to give the House an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposed extension of the lease of the Suez Canal Company before the negotiations are completed.

Sir E. Grey: Certain points in connection with the proposed extension are now under the consideration of the Egyptian Government, who must have time to form their own opinion upon them. Meanwhile, the negotiations are in suspense, and there is nothing further to be said at present.

Dr. Rutherford asked if, before a decision was arrived at, opportunity would be given for discussion.

Sir E. Grey: I have said the Egyptian Government are considering the matter, and before any conclusion is come to the General Assembly will be consulted.

Dr. Rutherford said he referred to discussion in the House. Was it not reasonable that the House should have the opportunity of expressing an opinion such an important question?

Sir E. Grey: The decision from the point of view of the Suez Canal Company does not rest with the House. The decision rests with the Egyptain Government, and they are now forming an opinion without any pressure from us.

TRADE ROUTES IN PERSIA.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether trade routes from Bushire to Shiraz were still unsafe for commercial traffic; and, if so, whether representations could be made to the Persian Parliament calling attention to this state of things.

Sir E. Grey: As long ago as Sept. 23 his Majesty's Minister at Teheran, under instructions from his Majesty's Government, addressed a strong remonstrance to the Persian Government on this subject and about the same time the Persian Minister of the Interior informed Sir George Barclay that he was engaged in preparing a scheme of road guards which, he felt confident, would restore order on the roads. According to the most recent reports from Sir George Barclay, the security of the trade routes in Southern Persia has improved, and the number of robberies and outrages has diminished. In these circumstances no further representations to the Persian Government appear desirable for the present, but the whole question is engaging the serious consideration of his Majesty's Government. I ought to add that since this answer was drafted I have seen in the newspapers that a serious outrage has occurred on these roads, but I have not as yet received official information about it.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that Mahomedan British Indians imprisoned for non-compliance with the Transvaal Registration Law were refused facilities for observing the religious fast of Ramazan; and whether the Secretary of State will make representations to the Government of the Transvaal that such conduct is exciting great indignation among his Majesty's subjects in India, as expressed in public meetings and otherwise.

Col. Seely: When the attention of the Secretary of State was called to this matter he consulted the Secretary of State for India and found that the Transvaal Government, who were under the impression that no precedent existed for conceding the request of the Mahomedan prisoners were wrongly advised, as a special arrangement for enabling Mahomedan prisoners to keep the last exists in Punjab, though not, it would seem, in India generally. The attention of the Transvaal Government was at once called to the Punjab practice, but they were unwillilling to introduce a different practice in the Transvaal from that of the Cape, which has a larger Mahomedan population—namely, over 15,000—than any other South African Colony, and where no notice of the fast is taken in the penal institutions.

THE DEPORTATIONS IN INDIA.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister how much longer the nine Bengali gentlemen who were arrested and deported last December, without charge or trial, were to be deprived of the liberty to which every British subject is entitled.

Notices of questions on this subject were given by Mr. Hart-Davies, Mr. Mackarness, Mr. Alden, Mr. O'Grady, and Mr. G. Gooch.

Mr. Asquith: I would refer my hon. friends to my reply to questions with a similar object on June 17. I can only add that the Secretary of State and the Government of India are fully alive to all the circumstances and arguments of the case, and have the matter under their especial consideration, with a view to release at the earliest moment when the general situation admits. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mackarness asked did not the Secretary of State say that the reason for the deportations was that the reforms might be carried out in tranquillity and not under conditions of unrest; and whether there was therefore no longer a reason for the detentions.

Mr. Asquith: That is the question I have answered.

Sir H. Cotton asked whether seeing that the reason for detention was preventive and not punitve, direction would be given that it should not be in prison, but otherwise to ensure safe keeping.

Mr. Asquith: I have said that the Government of India and his Majesty's Government have the subject under special consideration with a view to release of the prisoners at the earliest possible moment. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has yet arrived at any decision in regard to the recommendations of the Government of India as to the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department; and when are the terms of that decision likely to be announced.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not yet arrived at a decision in regard to the recommendations of the Government of India as to the reorganisation of the Indian Telegraph Department, but it is probable that final orders will be issued at an early date.

HIGH PRICES RULING IN INDIA.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the question of high prices ruling in India has attracted the attention of the Indian Government; and whether it is intended to appoint a paid officer to report on the matter.

Master of Elibank: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has agreed to the deputation of an officer to investigate the subject.

THE REFORMED COUNCILS.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, under the rules and regulations regarding the reformed Councils in India, the district and local boards and municipalities constitute the electoral basis for popular representation on the provincial Legislative Councils; and whether, under these rules and regulations, the choice of the electorate is limited to the selection of a person who is already a member of the district or local board or municipality concerned in the election.

Sir Henry Cotton also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there is included under the rules and regulations regarding the reformed Councils in India a rule which authorises the Government at its discretion to declare any candidate ineligible for a seat in Council; and, if so, whether before any candidate is declared ineligible, he will be informed of the ground on which objection is taken by Government and be afforded an opportunity of meeting such objection.

Master of Elibank: I will answer my hon. friend's two questions together. The full text of the regulations and rules, varying as they do in the different provinces, is too voluminous to telegraph, and will not reach this country before the 18th of next month. In the meantime I believe my hon. friend will agree that it is better not to attempt to impart their substance to the House by means of question and answer upon isolated points, a method that might give rise to misunderstanding.

MRS. KRISHNA KUMAR MITRA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has received any official information to the effect that Mrs. Krishna Kumar Mitra has seriously suffered in health owing to the anxiety caused to her by the deportation without charge or trial and the prolonged imprisonment of her husband; and, if not, whether he would make inquiries.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has received no information to the effect stated.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official information showing that the inquiry held by the Punjab Government into the charges against the police of torturing one Ghulam Mohammed by racking him, contained in Mr. Dundas's judgment at Rawul Pindi was an inquiry held in secret by police officials; whether he can say if any of the police implicated were put upon their oaths and submitted to cross-examination; and whether these policemen are still in the service of Government.

Master of Elibank: The reports received by the Secretary of State do not show in detail the manner in which the inquiry was conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor; but they show that the evidence on which his conclusions were based included the report of the civil surgeon who examined the prisoner immediately after he had made his complaint, and the opinion expressed by the district magistrate of Rawul Pindi after making independent inquiries. The Secretary of State is unable, on the information received, to answer the last two questions, but since the Lieutenant-Governor found the police concerned to be free from blame, they are presumably still in the service.

BOMBAY RACES.

First Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.

1st Race—The Little Arab Plate, 5 furlongs, 3-15p.m.
2nd Race—The Arab Pony Trial Plate, 6 furlongs, 3-15 p.m.
3rd Race—The Novice Plate, 6 furlongs, 4-45 p.m.
4th Race—The December Plate, 5 furlongs, 4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Arab Plate, 7 furlongs, 5-15 p.m.
6th Race—The Auction Plate, 1/2 mile, 5-45 p.m.

By kind permission of the Commandant and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

2 Morland Road, Byculla, 10-12-09.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-44 p.m.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University on 16th instant, a proposal to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws "honoris causa" on Sir Pratulchandra Chattersjee, lately Vice-Chancellor of the University, will be brought forward.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WIVES AS REPORTERS.

It is a maxim of high politics that a man's wife can make a career for him. The brains or the energy which carry a man to the front often reside behind the brow of the feminine partner of the firm though we need not assume that one of the things "every woman knows" is how to put the epigrams in the speeches. But in general the wife is rather the power behind the throne than the public minister of her husband sways. It is not given to our politicians to enjoy the fortune of the Danish Minister of State, whose wife is the official reporter of her husband's speeches. Would one like to be that Minister's opponent. Dr. Johnson when he wrote a Parliamentary sketch, took care not to let "the Whig dogs have the best of it." Of course he enjoyed a position of greater freedom and less responsibility than most modern reporters, for he was not present when the speeches were delivered. But it would be treating conjugal affection with cynical contempt to suppose that many loving wives could not go one better than Dr. Johnson. Conceive the chill terror gripping at the heart of the boldest leader of the Opposition if he knew that his speeches would reach the public in the version of the Prime Minister's wife! Imagine the tarnished epigrams, the tangled arguments, the gruesome maladroitness of that elaborate and damnatory report.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS FOR BOTH SIDES.

In self-defence it would become necessary for the wives of the Opposition to learn shorthand, too. And it may be doubted whether a Parliamentary Press gallery staffed by the wives of the protagonists on the floor of the House would be a comfortable place to live in. Horrible complications seem inevitable in the case of long speeches. One man, one wife, is the European rule. But one wife could hardly report a long speech for the next day's paper. She would want assistance, but with all her colleagues in the gallery wives, how could she dare to obtain it? The wife of a rival on the same side of the House might make a worse hash of the speech than the most envenomed opponent. On a calm consideration, it seems difficult to recommend the Danish scheme to politicians. There is one mighty reason against it not yet stated. Observe how it multiplies the already vast power of the wife. If, in addition to his other reasons for awe, a husband has to dread seeing his speeches reported by a wifely hand, the power concentrated in her will be enormously greater than any ordinary human being can be trusted to wield. Autocracy is in theory, an excellent form of government. The only important argument against it is that Nature has forgotten to construct autocarts. When mere ordinary mortals adopt the profession the result is as distressing as if a poet should do the household plumbing. Few women would care to wield this terrific influence over a husband. Fewer men could endure it and live. This new autocrat would be a public disaster.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Fifty Year's Progress.

A White Paper was issued yesterday entitled "Memorandum on some of the results of Indian administration during the past fifty years of British rule in India." It is a version revised and brought up to date of a memorandum issued in 1889 covering the work of the preceding thirty years. The period dealt with in the memorandum is the period since India was under the direct rule of the Crown. The paper deals in some detail with every branch of administration and industry.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The memorandum refers to the great advance on the constitutional position assigned to the counsils by the recent reforms. Attention is drawn to the increased employment of Indians in the public service and to the improvement that has taken place in the administration of justice, one important factor of which, it is stated, has been the advance made by the great majority of Indian judges and magistrates in education, legal training, and uprightness of character.

The police department it is stated is still, as heretofore, a weak point in the administration but effect is now being given to recommendations of the Commission which reported in 1904 and notwithstanding admitted defects the police system and practice have undoubtedly made considerable advance during the past fifty years. One of the difficulties in the way of reform is that the bulk of the people are as imperfect sympathy with the police. A vast improvement has taken place in goals during the half century. Better discipline is maintained, escapes from prison and risings are comparatively rare, and the death-rate came down to 18 per mille in 1907, as compared with a prisons' death-rate of 55 per mille in 1880 and with 90 per mille, which was the average of the death-rates of eight provinces in 1863. In 1879 21,933 prisoners were whipped for breach of gaol regulations, while in the year 1907 only 656 were whipped. Relative to the population of the country there has been a decrease in the total number of prisoners confined in the Indian gaols. The daily average number was 97,000 during the last four years, as compared with 121,000 in the year 1878, after the great famine of Southern India.

POSTAL AND RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of the postal system is well shown by the facts that in 1856 there were 26,000 miles of postal route, while now there are nearly 160,000 miles; in 1856 there were 750 post offices and boxes, now there are about 70,000; then 33 millions of letters, packets, and newspapers passed yearly through the post-office, now the number exceeds 800 millions. There are now over 8,000 saving banks with about 1,200,000 depositors, of whom nine-tenths are Indians, and the total value of deposits is about £10,000,000. In 1857 there were 3,000 miles of single telegraph wire in India; there is now a total length of 69,000 miles of line with 270,000 miles of wire and twelve million messages annually pass over the wires.

Refering to railways the memorandum sais that on April 1 last there were 30,983 miles of open railway, which carried during the year 330 million passengers and over 64 million tons of goods. The gross earnings during 1908 were £30,000,000, and it has been estimated that benefit to an amount corresponding to a hundred millions a year is done by reason of the cheapness, exclusive of the saving of time.

FINANCIAL SURPLUS.

As regards the finance of the Empire, during the thirty years ended 1907-08 there were 21 years of surplus and nine of deficit, yielding in the aggregate a net surplus of £27,000,000. The public debt of India is only 38 1-2 millions. Nowadays, it is declared, the monetary credit of India compares favourably with that of many European States.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Against famine the country is more fitted to contend than it was fifty years ago. By timely arrangements and liberal expenditure of public money a drought can now be combated without disturbance of ordinary public business, and with a great measure of success.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOUR STATES.

Generally speaking, the relations of India with its neighbours are at the end of the half century in a more satisfactory condition than at the beginning. They are better defined, more scrupulously respected and more firmly based on mutual goodwill and the perception of common advantages. The conditon of the feudatory States has greatly improved, and their relations with the British Government have been placed on a firmer footing during the past fifty years.

THE GENERAL VERDICT.

In conclusion the memoradum says:—"The Court of Directors claimed in 1858 that their government of India had been 'not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most benevolent in act, ever known among mankind; that' . . . it had been one of the most rapidly improving Government of the world.' It may fairly be claimed that during the years of government under the Crown progress has been more rapid in India than during any previous period of the same length, and that the intentions and actions of the Government have been as much for the benefit of the Indian people as in the time of the Court of Directors. The polity, the progress, and the requirements of India have been investigated by competent critics of many nations, and the general verdict has been that, despite mistakes and shortcomings such as are inseparable from human effort, the administration of India by the Crown has been an earnest and fairly successful attempt to solve political, social and material problems of much difficulty and complexity." And the memorandum recites the gracious words of the Proclamation by the King Emperor of the 2nd November, 1908, to the princes and people of India, ending:—"We survey our labours of the past half century with clear gaze and good conscience.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PATHEPHONE TALKING MACHINE,

the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes:—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to:—

THE PATHEPHONE & CINEMA Co., LTD.,

57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

Bombay Gazette SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS, By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN, By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE, By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS, By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS, By William Le Queux

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE, By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE, By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT, By Q.

THE WANDERER, By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE, By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions:—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE **YORKSHIRE** FIRE · LIFE · ACCIDENT · LIVE · STOCK **INSURANCE COMPANY,** LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with **Large Bonuses** with Ample **Security.**

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult

THE MANAGER

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Registered Telegraphic Address:—

"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

We are the leading Firm in Bombay FOR **STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,** AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE With the Season's

NOVELTIES.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,

HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES, and we place the resources of

AREGENT STREET HOUSE AT YOUR SERVICE.

STANLEY, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) EICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF., From Rs. 540 to Rs. 3,000

Instalments from Rs. 25, and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction. If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSES FLATS OFFICES GODOWNS.

TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE AND WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

If we cannot suit you no one else can.

No unnecessary and vaxatious delays.

Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,

Hornby Road, FORT.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.

Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.

F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.

Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.

" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.

" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.

" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.

A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,

115, Hornby Road,

Opposite York Building, FORT.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CROMPTON & CO., LD.,

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &c.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS. BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

"METALIGHT" ELECTRIC LAMPS

SAVE 70 per cent.

OF YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.

Price Rs. 3-4-0 each erected.

Discount for large orders.

CREAVES COTTON & CO.,

Electrical Engineers and Contractors,

BOMBAY.

NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1909.

"A CENTURY OF EMPIRE."

"MANKIND, toiling up the vast slopes of time, with little prospect of agreeing as to their Whence and Whither, make effort at least, to establish some notion of their Whereabouts. We, of Europe, not content with the natural notation by years and seasons, months and days, still less so with the accidental one of dynasties and reigns, have devised for our need the arbitrary fashion of bundling time into centuries." Thus Sir Herbert Maxwell of Monreith, who has written numerous volumes of history, introduces the first volume of a new work with the above heading. The century he treats of is the nineteenth—1801 to 1900, beginning with the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, "a far-reaching act of State, concerning which—its manner of doing and its result when done—unanimity of opinion still tarries." He dedicates his works with affectionate regard, to his leader in many a hard-fought campaign, the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, "than whom no statesman has done more to preserve the honour of Parliament, the dignity of debate and the reasonable influence of party." But his admiration for Mr. Balfour does not cause his pages to be tainted with political colour. His narrative is remarkably fair and plainly set forth, as it need be, for, in the whole British chronicle, no span of a hundred years seems more clearly marked out, as a definite political and social era, than the Nineteenth Century. Sir William's treatment of Indian history interests us most, though, of course, his readers on the other side of the water will probably skim through those pages. When he takes up the narrative of Indian affairs, was when Nelson, Pitt, Fox, the three foremost figures in the Empire had fallen, and the European policy of Great Britain seemed to have failed beyond redemption. In Asia, on the contrary, her star was steadily in the ascendant. Lord Mornington, afterwards Marquess Wellesley, was Governor-General in India, with very well defined and vigorous views upon Indian policy, which were fully shared by his friend, Pitt. He found the Company at peace in all its borders, but surrounded by much material for strife. The French had lost much ground, but Bonaparte had declared his intention of destroying British ascendancy in the East. French officers were busy drilling and organising the forces of various Native Princes; alliance between the French Republic and Tipu Sultan of Mysore was openly proclaimed. Wellesley, having by a timely display of force, induced the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Princes of the Mahratta Confederacy to enter into treaties and to dismiss the Frenchmen in their service, turned his attention to Tipu who, having received Bonaparte's assurance that "a countless and invincible army" was on its way for the expulsion of the British, needlessly protracted negotiations, until Wellesley declared war against him and the third Mysore campaign ended—with the eighteenth century, it is true, but a convenient point at which to begin the story of India in the Nineteenth.

Sir William Maxwell narrates how Wellesley's brilliant success in destroying French influence at the Native Courts, and adding vastly to the Company's dominions, left him open to hostile criticism at Home. Clive, as was well known, had amassed a vast fortune during his administration. Groundless stories were afloat as to how Wellesley was enriching himself and his brothers. The Court of Directors also, alarmed at the cost of the Mysore campaign, directed him to reduce the Indian military establishment, which he knew could not be done without imperilling the British position. Wellesley, therefore, tendered his resignation; but the gathering of a fresh storm caused the Court to request him earnestly to continue at his post. The first Mahratta War followed, wherein Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, came into prominence. He was then a young Major-General of thirty-three, distinguished up to that time "only for extraordinary and unfashionable diligence in those details of his profession which it had become the custom of British regimental officers to leave to quartermasters and sergeants; greatly envied, however, for the rapid promotion he enjoyed in virtue of his aristocratic connections." Both Mahratta wars are succinctly reviewed, and we are told that the reverses suffered by Lake and Monson proved too much for the nerves of the Court of Directors. They disapproved of Lord Wellesley's spirited policy as likely to lead to further wars, and he, who had only consented to retain the Governor-Generalship until the Mahratta nation should be subdued, despaired of carrying out his purpose, and for the second time sent in his resignation, although Holkar was still in the field and Sindhia was preparing fresh hostilities. Then took place "what might be expected from a board of well-fed gentlemen attempting to administer British India from a parlour in Leadenhall street. Lord Cornwallis, as a younger man, had proved himself an excellent Governor-General; but he was now old and broken in health. Nevertheless, he was sent out a second time to conclude peace with the Mahrattas at almost any cost... Holkar and Sindhia were bribed into peace by handing over to them the territory of Rajputana in violation of Lord Wellesley's solemn pledge to maintain the Rajput tribes against their ancient aggressors, the Mahrattas, a dangerous precedent, inasmuch as the inviolate observance of engagements has ever been the mainstay of British ascendancy over subject "races." Wellesley's policy, though little understood by his countrymen at the time, has been amply vindicated in the judgment of their posterity. They realise there was no middle course between conquest and ultimate evacuation, and that he not only extinguished French aspirations in India, but added forty millions of population and ten millions of revenue to British possessions, besides permanently establishing Great Britain as the paramount power in the Peninsula.

We have an account of the proceedings against Wellesley, the most active agent in which was James Paull, Member of Parliament for Newtown, the son of a tailor in Perth. Having engaged in trade in India, Paull had been expelled from the dominion of Oude by the Nawab, but was allowed to return at the instance of Lord Wellesley, with the result that he made a large fortune and returned to England. Straightway he exerted himself to obtain the impeachment of his benefactor "for high crimes and misdemeanours." Fox had from the first vehemently condemned Wellesley's Indian Administration, but Fox by this time had been invested with the responsibility of office and had no relish for a repetition of the Warren Hastings case. He repeated his disapproval of Wellesley's warlike policy, but said that he had not made up his mind whether his alleged delinquencies were such as to merit impeachment, and did his utmost to shelve the question. But as Sir Herbert Maxwell relates it, Paull was not to be put off; he persisted in repeated motions on the subject until he lost his seat at the General Election in the autumn of 1806. Lord Folkestone then took up the charges against Lord Wellesley and they were finally disposed of on March 15, 1808, by 182 votes to 31, in the House of Commons. Paull, having ruined himself in gambling, committed suicide, and the main result of the whole proceedings against Lord Wellesley was the presence of his brother, Sir Arthur, in Parliament, which he entered as member for Rye, for the sole purpose of defending the Marquess's administration. And here Sir Herbert Maxwell takes leave of India for the time being, his first volume, which comes out alone, carrying on the story of the Empire, apart from India, to the middle of 1832. When we may expect the other two volumes, Mr. Edward Arnold, the publisher, does not yet inform us, but we may expect them to be as informing and as popularly written as the first.

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE WAGES.

AMIDST all the trouble in the English cotton trade, of which we hear so much in the provincial papers principally concerned, a new development is the demand by the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association for a scheme for the automatic regulation of wages. In asking for a reasonable scheme of such a nature the cotton operatives certainly would deserve a sympathetic hearing from their employers. They are only following the example of workers in other trades, and wherever such sliding scales have been established, together with the attendant conciliation boards, they have done benefit not only to the men but to the masters as well, and last but very far from least, the consuming community. As an illustration, one need only refer to the coal trade, in which the system of sliding scales and conciliation boards probably most nearly reaches perfection. During the recent disputes arising from the Eight Hours Act these boards did immense service to the nation by their successful intervention in cases of threatened strikes, and the peaceful conclusion of the South Wales dispute—Welsh coal being so widely used—conferred a considerable monetary benefit on the coal consumers of the world. Unfortunately with the characteristic greediness of the socialist trade union official—who is quite a different person from the average trade union member—the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association have been asking for too much. Although the operatives are working under the short time system, which has everywhere in Europe been found necessary in the interests of all concerned, their rate of wages per hour is very high and, with the possibility of trade reaching a lower ebb, it is unreasonable to ask that the present rate should be accepted as a standard. Quoting from the Operative Association's report we find, that "from the employers' side it was proposed that the standard should be 5 per cent. below present prices, and that reductions should be limited to 10 per cent. below and advances to 15 per cent above the said standard. From the operatives a joint proposal was made that present prices should be taken as the standard, and that these prices should also constitute the minimum for those operatives who have no recognised price lists, viz., ring spinners, reelers, and winders. It will be noticed that the adoption of the employers' proposition would mean that wages might be reduced 15 per cent. below their present level, but could never rise more than 10 per cent. above it—a position of affairs which we could never dream of recommending our members to accept. The employers seem to have set out with the assumption that the wages paid at present are too high. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that progress beyond the fringe of the question has been found impossible. Unless they can be persuaded to modify their proposals there is not much hope of the negotiations being resumed. We are inclined to think from our experience of this business that there is not a very general desire for a conciliation scheme even among the employers themselves. All the circumstances point to the probability of wages questions having to be settled for some time to come in the accustomed manner, whether we like it or not. Only by the maintenance of reserve funds, large enough to enable them to give a good account of themselves when necessary, will the operatives be able to secure anything like justice at the hands of their employers."

Present wages of course are too high, the employers' propositions appear to be perfectly reasonable, and the greater part of the manifesto above may be taken as a simple example of the bombast which trade union officials so much affect. The probability is that, according to custom, they will presently relax their demands and a sliding scale and conciliation board will come into existence. These institutions generally result in the end in a rise in the wages of the workmen. Some benefit may accrue to the Indian trade, higher wages at home counteracting in some measure the unfair advantage, which the present system of taxation in India gives to the English manufacturer against the mill-owner here.

COMPETITION FOR WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

MUCH astonishment was caused last June, when it became known that the competitive entrance examination for the Royal Military College would have to be dispensed with on account of the paucity of candidates. It was stated at the time that there was no probability of a recurrence of such exceptional conditions as the vacancies being in excess of the number of candidates and that as regards the Woolwich candidates there was a steady increase in their numbers and therefore much keener competition for Commissions in the Royal Engineers and Artillery. This was, however, not the case, for now the surprising announcement has been made that there will be no winter examination for either Woolwich or Sandhurst and that candidates who have already passed the Army qualifying examination will, without any further test, be accepted for either of these Colleges of military teaching. Even then, it is said that all the vacancies will not be filled up. To increase in the number of entrants for the army examination can be looked for, but on the other hand there is every sign of them further diminishing. If the wastage in the commissioned ranks is to be made up, something more will have to be done before the next examinations are due to be held, for the regular Army is now short of officers to an alarming extent. Since no increase of pay can be hoped for, it is probable that drastic measures will be adopted to reduce the expenses of life in the Army and probably a small allowance will be made on account of messing, but it cannot be expected that these measures will produce any material effect.

THE Kitchener Memorial fund now amounts over sixty thousand rupees.

NEWS from the Frontier states that the Amir is expected to reach Jallalabad from Kabul about Christmas.

A PUBLIC meeting will be held on Federation Hall grounds Calcutta on Saturday 18th December, to protest against the Deportations.

THE Amir has approved of the issue of a new stamp for postal service in Afghanistan. The design is in blue with a mosque in the centre encircled by stars.

NEWS from Kabul states that there is a serious scarcity of grain in that city, wheat being quoted at five British seers to the rupee. One merchant alone is importing two thousand camel loads from Turkistan.

THE marriage arranged between Capt. John C. Michell, 12th Royal Lancers, eldest son of John Michell, I.S.O., late Consul-General at St. Petersburg, and Ella Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Macnaghten, of 105 Cadogan Gardens, will take place at Sialkot, India, on Tuesday, Jan. 25.

THE trans-Frontier Mullahs appear to be doing their best in preaching to the people against internal feuds and are exhorting them to combine against their common foes. Inter-tribal fighting, however, continues to be carried on and several of the tribes are reported to be concerting in an endeavour to throw off the yoke of the Bajour Khan.

FROM the 27th November to the 3rd instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 270 Hindus, 45 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 334. The death-rate was 34·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 104; bowel complaints, 32; and other causes, 198.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

Prospects at the Polls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

"POOR LORDS! Not in vain has the net been laid in the sight of the bird this time." So writes a friend who, consciously or unconsciously, expressed one of the ideas brought forward by Lord Balfour of Burleigh in his powerful speech. "I think" he said, "noble Lords on this side who are acting with a light heart, and without perhaps fully studying the gravity of the decision, which they are to give . . . are really walking into a trap which has been set for them by those who are not their friends." What were the precise reasons for prolonging the debate, I cannot say; perhaps the Opposition Whips thought that by continuing the discussion until next Tuesday, something might turn up to enable the opponents of the Budget to recover the ground which they have undoubtedly lost since Lord Lansdowne threw down the gauntlet last Monday afternoon. No impartial person can deny that, although Lord Lansdowne spoke forcefully, and some of his supporters have acquitted themselves with credit; the weightiest speeches have all been on the other side, or rather I should say, against the course recommended by the leader of the Opposition. Lord Rosebery, Lord Cromer, Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Lytton, all of whom detest the Budget, regard the policy recommended by Lord Lansdowne or, perhaps I should say, Lord Lansdowne's masters, as nothing short of suicidal and refuse to vote. Lord James of Hereford, whose influence in and out of Parliament is enormous, is apparently going a step further, and will actually vote with the Government. There is talk of abstentions from the debate and the division of equal significance. Ten days ago a Tory peer, who thinks the Budget pure spoliation but who is not voting either way, told a friend of mine that Lord Lansdowne personally was against any amendment to the Finance Bill, but sacrificed his own feelings and judgment. This has been insinuated by more than one Liberal peer in the debate without any protest. For example, Lord Northampton, who spoke on Thursday, said:—"We know perfectly well the forces that are being brought into action in order to force the Opposition into taking the course they have taken. It is no secret that there has been every influence—political influence—brought to bear upon the noble Marquis and those around him to make them, perhaps against their will, reject the Finance Bill of the Government." People are wondering whether Lord Lansdowne really foresaw what would be the attitude of the more influential of the independent peers. Certainly, the attitude of Lord Rosebery has surprised everybody else, and to-day he is almost as much an object of scorn amongst Conservatives as is Mr. Lloyd-George or Mr. Winston Churchill. Lord Newton who, before he became a peer, was the Hon. T. Leigh of the Diplomatic Service, said:—"The sentiments of the noble Earl appeared to him to be so admirably expressed in a British classic, that he was unable to resist the temptation of quoting the passage in full. The passage was, 'Ruin stared me in the face. I took a desperate resolution. I lost my home early one morning with one suit of clothes on my back, and another tied up in a bundle, under my arm, I arrived on the cliff, opened my bundle, deposited the suit of clothes on the very verge of the precipice, took one look down in the yawning gulf beneath me—and walked off in the opposite direction.' That passage appeared to him exactly to typify the conduct of the noble Earl on the occasion in question. The noble Earl did not lead; he invited the Opposition to advance towards the precipice, and when it was reached he executed the right about face" Lord Newton quoted a member of the Government as saying what the best way to make the Budget unpopular was for the Lords to pass it. In that case the Lloyd-Georges and the Winston-Churchills would soon be stewing in their own juice. Lord Rosebery is one of the many who agree with this, and he is scolded by the *Times* for not saying so earlier. "His objection to Lord Lansdowne's motion is," observes the leading journal, "is purely tactical. He is in entire sympathy with the object, but he cannot make up his mind that the motion is the best way to attain the object. The proper way in his view is to let the Budget pass, to give people time to discover for themselves how illusory are the benefits it promises and how vast the mischief it does, and to trust to the verdict of an alarmed and disillusioned country a little later. That is a course of action which has always commended itself to many minds, and for which there is no doubt much to be said. But why does Lord Rosebery bring it forward only at the eleventh hour? In the Glasgow speech, condemning the Budget, he explicitly declined to offer any advice as to how the House of Lords ought to deal with it. Yet the issues and the possibilities were then perfectly clear. If Lord Rosebery is so profoundly distrustful, as he now declares himself to be, about Lord Lansdowne's motion, why did he not express himself in the energetic terms at his command at a time when his counsel might have been effective?" These strictures appeared on the morning after Lord Rosebery's speech, The *Times* returns to the charge to-day in language of increased bitterness: "We have never under-estimated—we do not now under-estimate—the gravity of the situation, though we refuse to accept the exaggerated view of it in certain aspects which is professed by the supporters of the Government in order to make our flesh creep. But men with not a twentieth part of Lord Rosebery's political knowledge and experience discerned its dangers very clearly before Lord Rosebery spoke at Glasgow. If he is so appalled by them, then was his time to say so. He was under no obligation to speak at all. Why did he come forward spontaneously and use language certain to egg on others to incur these dangers, if, when the hour of trial came, he meant to draw back and to urge them to draw back?" The *Times* itself has not been consistent in this controversy, but that is by the way. Lord Rosebery has fled to Dalmeny. When he opened his *Times* this morning, no doubt, his attention was called to the correspondence columns of that journal. There he would read the following over the signature "The Cat in the Adage" "Lord Rosebery is a statesman after my own heart. At Glasgow he says, 'this Budget ought not to pass.' In the House of Lords he declines to vote for the motion which will cause it not to pass. Here, if ever, 'I dare not' waits upon 'I would.' This has been my proverbial policy from time immemorial, and I am delighted to find that it has gained such a powerful supporter." Another correspondent cheerfully recalls to him and to Lord Cromer the motto of the immortal Chevalier Bayard:

"Fais ce que dois,
Advienne que pourra!"

There are those who still think that Lord Lansdowne and his forces may yet retreat. But that seems almost impossible. "The battle," says the *Times*, "is joined. There is no room for discussing whether it would have been better tactics to postpone it. It is upon us, and 'everything must now go in.' What will be the result? This is what we are all asking each other and very few venture upon any prediction so far.

PROSPECTS AT THE POLLS.

The judgmatical gentleman who has been studying for the *Times* the prospects of political parties in the coming political campaign, deals in his fourth article with the position in the English counties. In his first article he pointed out what the Unionists will have to accomplish in order to obtain an actual majority over their opponents in the House of Commons; in the second, he predicted a score or so of Conservative victories in the Metropolis and in the third he gave the names of about thirty English provincial boroughs, some returning two members, which he expects to transfer their allegiance from the ins to the outs; and he now presents the names of over 50 county divisions in England "the representation of which the Unionists may hope with reasonable confidence" to capture. I observe that among the present members who, if he is right, will not be seen in the third Parliament of King Edward, are Dr. Rutherford, Mr. A. Lupton and Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, the last of whom is so well known in connection with Persian questions. So far as I can see the dead-set that was expected in the Montgomery Boroughs against Mr. J. D. Rees, has not come off, and the predictions that he would have gone over to the other side before the present House of Commons ceased to exist does not seem likely of realisation to the sorrow, I daresay, of Sir Henry Cotton and some others of the same kidney. An Anglo-Indian of a very different type and one in whose political fortunes many in Bombay are interested, is Sir Frederic Lely, who is standing as a Liberal candidate for the Sevenoaks Division of Kent. I have always regarded Sevenoaks as an impregnable stronghold of Toryism and Protection (is it not in the very centre of hopland?) but when I met Sir Frederic in town early this week, he was by no means downhearted and a young lawyer friend of mine who, as a member of the Eighty Club, has recently been addressing meetings in the constituency, tells me that in his opinion there is a good chance of the Liberals ousting the sitting members. All the better class of Anglo-Indians, whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, would like to see a man of Sir Frederic Lely's calibre and sanity in the House of Commons. His presence would console us for the absence of Dr. Rutherford and one or two others of the same type if they do not come back. By the way, I hear a rumour to the effect that the Nationalists are trying to induce Dr. John Pollen to stand for an Irish constituency. I wonder they do not find a seat (if he would accept it), for Mr. C. J. O'Donnell who has fallen out with his Liberal friends in Walworth and is, I believe, not to be their candidate at the General Election. The difficulty in Marylebone has not been settled by Lord Charles Beresford's candidature for Portsmouth. The friends of Mr. Jebb calculated upon the withdrawal of all opposition when Lord Charles left the scene, but the local Constitutional Union has chosen Mr. James Boyton, of the London County Council, to be the Unionist and Tariff Reform candidate. In view of the imminence of the General Election, it seems doubtful if there will be a by-election in Portsmouth and perhaps Lord Charles Beresford would have been wiser to stick to Marylebone.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.

Twenty years ago, when Lord Cross occupied the position now filled by Lord Morley, a "white paper" was presented to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth succinctly the main achievements of the British rulers of India since the country came directly under the Crown. That survey has now been revised and reissued under the title "Memorandum of some of the Results of Indian Administration during the past fifty years of British Rule in India." If some of our House of Commons would read, mark and inwardly digest the contents of the thirty-four folio pages of the Memorandum, they would, if they are honest men, be saved from committing the mistakes now habitual to them, but how many Members of Parliament, Peers or Commoners, will take the trouble to peruse this carefully compiled review of our Indian record? Precious few. In the concluding paragraph we are reminded that the Court of Directors claimed in 1858 that their government of India had been "not only of the purest in intentions but one of the most benevolent act ever known among mankind, that . . . it had been one of the most rapidly improving governments of the world." What the Honourable East India Company could say their successors can say, and say *a fortiori*. "It may fairly be claimed," we are told, "that during the years of Government under the Crown progress has been more rapid in India than during any previous period of the same length and that the intentions and actions of the Government have been as much for the benefit of the Indian people as in the time of the Court of Directors. The polity, the progress and the requirements of India have been investigated by competent critics of many nations and the general verdict has been that despite mistakes and shortcomings such as are inseparable from human effort the administration of India by the Crown has been an earnest and fairly successful attempt to solve political, social and material problems of much difficulty and complexity." The document, which ought to have been published before the public at Home had become too absorbed by the Budget crisis to think of anything else, winds up with a quotation from the Royal and Imperial Proclamation of 2nd November, 1908.

THE RIGHT HON. AMEER ALI.

In connection with the vacancy in the Council of India, caused by the resignation of Mr. Bilgrami, one naturally thinks of Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, but apparently he is not eligible. In future nobody who has been away from India for five years can be appointed, and it is five years and a half since Mr. Ameer Ali retired from the Calcutta Bench and came to live in this country. In some quarters it is assumed, perhaps not too kindly, that Mr. Syed Ameer Ali has been made a Privy Councillor as a solatium. Whether that be so or not it is a high honour to be the only Indian entitled to the prefix, Right Honourable, especially when that much valued distinction is accompanied by a seat in the highest legal tribunal in the British Empire. Mr. Syed Ameer Ali is, I believe, the first Indian to be admitted to the Most Honourable Privy Council. We may be sure that he will not be the last. Lord Morley's precedent is sure to be followed by his successors, and I hope that it will not be long before we see a Hindu Member of the Judicial Committee.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LIBERAL ANTICIPATIONS.

The Unionist Programme in the Provinces.

ACTIVITY OF THE PEERS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.*

Mr. Buxton, speaking at Poplar, said if the Government were re-elected they would immediately pass the whole Budget and perhaps something more, if the financial chaos necessitated it.

Mr. Lloyd-George is about to make a tour of the country, and particularly London, at the request of his constituents.

Mr. Redmond has issued a manifesto to Irishmen to hold aloof from the contest, but says it is urgent to maintain unity and discipline and to profit by the unprecedented opportunity for Home Rule.

The London Conservative papers yesterday morning ignored the Tariff Scheme emanating from the Birmingham *Daily Post*. To-day, the *Morning Post* and *Standard* alone refer to it. They describe it as interesting, but unauthoritative, and as one which any careful student of the recommendations of the Tariff Reform Commission might have prepared.

They point out that the scheme does not mention the removal of the duties on tea and sugar as compensation for the taxes on food as promised by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour.

The Radicals express themselves as most grateful for the publication of a dear food Budget. They describe it as a vicious whole-hogger thrust at Mr. Balfour.

LONDON DECEMBER 10.

The Conservative campaign programme is published to-day. Nineteen Peers will take part. Mr. Balfour will speak at Bradford, Manly, Ipswich, Towbridge and York in January. Lord Lansdowne at Liverpool in January and Lord Curzon at Oldham and Derby in December and at Manchester in January.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing his constituents last night, was subjected to much interruption.

Lord Dunmore, addressing a Unionist meeting at Barking, was received with the shout of "Down with the Lords" and cheers for Mr. Lloyd-George. The meeting broke up in disorder.

Mr. Lloyd-George spoke alternately in English and Welsh at Carnarvon last night. He said that Ireland and Wales could only obtain their rights over the ruins of the Lords. He broke down and wept at the warmth of the cheering.

Mr. Macara has issued another manifesto, declaring that the Tariffs will mean national disaster.

It is announced that not a single pound of tea has been cleared on which a deposit in lieu of duty has not been paid.

COLLISION AT GIBRALTAR.

Cruiser Badly Damaged.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.*

The cruiser "Donegal" was turning to enter Gibraltar when she collided with the Hall liner "Malaga," which was just leaving. The "Donegal's" starboard bow was rent for sixteen feet and the "Malaga's" bows were stove in. She returned to Gibraltar.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DR. COOK.

Extraordinary Statement.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.*

The *New York Times* publishes the affidavits of the retired navigator, Captain Loose and the Insurance Agent, Dunkle, that they recently supplied Dr. Cook with fabricated nautical and astronomical observations such as he would have taken on the Polar journey. They say that Dr. Cook disappeared because he did not pay the sum stipulated.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Government Buys Supplies.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The New South Wales Government has ordered 50,000 tons of coal from the Far East. If the strike continues another ten days it will order a further 50,000 tons.

AMERICAN INSURANCE SCANDAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.*

Mr. Sheldon, President of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has been indicted for alleged appropriation of at least a million dollars. The prosecution of the directors is also proposed.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.*

The death is announced of Sir Edward Holdich.

[General Sir Edward Holdich was born in 1832, being son of the Rev. Thomas Holdich. He entered the Army in 1841 and served in Australia, the Cape and India. He was in the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46 and was in the battles of Moodke, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon. Next, he served in the Boer and Kaffir Wars in South Africa and then returned to take part in the Burmese War of 1853. After serving during the Indian Mutiny he was given his Districts to Command in Dublin and Cork from 1871 to 1876.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The death is announced of Archibald Mackirdy, the husband of Olive Christian Malvery.

* Delayed in transmission.

SUFFRAGETTES AND FORCIBLE FEEDING.

The Action against Mr. Gladstone.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The action brought by the suffragettes against Mr. Herbert Gladstone for assault, involved in feeding them by force, has resulted in a verdict in favour of Mr. Gladstone.

THE VICTORIAN MEAT STRIKE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The strike of the slaughtermen in the Victorian meat trade has been settled.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

Increased Duty on Japanese Silk.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

The Paris Chamber is discussing the Customs Tariff, and has decided to increase the duty on Japanese unscoured silks to 3½ francs under minimum and six francs under the maximum tariff.

MR. AMEER ALI.

Proposed Complimentary Dinner.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A letter is published, signed by Lord Reay, Lord Avebury, Lord Lamington, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and twelve others, suggesting a dinner in honour of Mr. Ameer Ali in the New Year, in recognition of his appointment to the Privy Council.

LATER.

Signatories to the letter with reference to Mr. Ameer Ali comprise Messrs. Rees, Arnold, Frederic Harrison, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir G. Birdwood and Sir F. Lely.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE THAMES.

Order for a Dreadnought Expected.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

There is much rejoicing in the East End of London over the news that one of the new Dreadnoughts will be built on the Thames. This will be the first large vessel constructed on the Thames since 1896, and will greatly assist in relieving unemployment.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Note by the Powers.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Protecting Powers of Crete have issued a note to Turkey, that the moment is inopportune to negotiate the establishment of a definite regime in the Island.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Immediate Construction Ordered.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

A Melbourne telegram states that the Commonwealth Government has cabled to the Admiralty to commence the construction of a battleship and a cruiser immediately.

Advices from Wellington report that the House of Representatives has passed the Naval Bill, providing for the construction of a Dreadnought and for a money contribution to the Navy.

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

Very Large Loan Needed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

In the German Reichstag to-day the Treasurer announced that a loan of £26,000,000, due to previous deficits would be raised gradually to prevent disturbing the money market. He promised in future to conduct finances so as to avert the necessity for large loans.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

Fund to be Raised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

At a meeting of British Cotton Growing Association in Liverpool it was announced that it had been decided to raise the balance of £500,000 capital with least delay to develop commercially proved fields in West Africa. It is expected that trade will contribute at least £150,000.

The consignment of Nyassaland cotton has been pronounced by a Liverpool expert to be the best upland American type of cotton yet produced. It has been sold for tenpence per pound.

THE NOBEL PREZEMEN.

LONDON, DECEMBER. 10.

The Nobel Prize for Physics is divided between Marconi and Professor Braun of Strasburg.

BIG SILK MILL FIRE.

£100,000 Damage.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A fire has occurred at Braintree in silk mills of Courtauld Company. The damage is estimated to exceed hundred thousand pounds.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

First Day in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

Punctually at 8-30 a.m. the Viceregal train steamed into the Central Station at Madras. On arrival the Viceroy and Lady Minto were received by Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Sir William Meyer and others. Guards of Honour were furnished by the Wallajabad Light Infantry and the Madras Railway Volunteers. After inspecting them the Viceroy drove with the Governor to the Banqueting Hall, Lady Minto and Lady Lawley followed in the second carriage and Lady Antrim and Lady Eileen Elliot in the third carriage. At the Banqueting Hall Their Excellencies were met by the Chief Justice and Lady White, the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, the Maharaja of Travancore, the Raja of Cochin, Sir Ralph and Lady Benson, General Evatt and a distinguished company. The Guard of Honour was furnished by the Dorsetshire Regiment. After breakfast His Excellency received addresses from the Anjuman and Madras Muslim League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Landholders' Association, the Mahajana Sabha, the Anglo-Indian Association, the Indian Christian Association, the Catholic Indian Association of South India and the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, to which Lord Minto replied in terms already published. In the afternoon Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Governor and Lady Lawley, drove in State to the Fort and the Harbour and through George Town. After dinner a reception was held, at which 800 people were present; the arrangements were excellent and reflect the greatest credit on Major Duff, the popular Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor. After the reception Their Excellencies proceeded down the Hall with their staff. The arrangements were throughout excellent.

NEW COLOURS FOR THE DORSET REGIMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy presented new colours to the Doresetshire Regiment and said:—"Colonel Bonus, officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Dorset Regiment,—I am very pleased at having this opportunity of presenting new colours to a regiment with such a long record of distinguished service. Your Regiment has fought and won laurels all over the world, and, in the early days of the British rule in India, earned for itself the proud title of "Primus in Indis," in recognition of its undaunted bravery and conspicuous valour at the battle of Plassey. Later in the century it served through the memorable siege of Gibraltar under an ancestor of mine, General Sir Augustus Eliott, who was created Lord Heathfield, and in 1801 was with Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, took part in the desperate assault on Fort Marabout and at the conclusion of the campaign returned to Gibraltar again where it added still further to the reputation it had already earned. Then came the Peninsula War and your old colours have proudly vouched for the gallant deeds of your predecessor in the glorious victories of the Duke of Wellington. After that at varying intervals war followed upon war: in Burma, in the Crimea, in the Tirah and in South Africa. The Regiment was present through them all, continuing always to build up for itself a splendid record of many hard fought fields. But it is not on land alone that it was distinguished, for in the old days it served much afloat with His Majesty's Navy and in 1775 assisted in the burning of the enemies' Privateers in the harbour of New York which was, I believe, the origin of its nickname "The flamers." Everyone has heard of the magnificent exploit of the saving of the "Sarah Sands" troopship when she caught fire 1000 miles from land when conveying the Regiment to the help of our countrymen during the time of the mutiny. The Army Order extolling its discipline on that occasion was read at the head of every regiment in the service. Colonel Bonus, your Regiment may well be proud of its traditions and I present these new colours to their keeping knowing that they will be cherished with the same bravery and loyal devotion which has adorned the annals of your regimental history."

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

The *Hindu*, commenting on the addresses presented to the Viceroy, takes the Provincial Congress Committee, Mahajana Sabha and Mahomedan Association to task for deleting the passages relating to the cases of Indians in the Transvaal. It says, "The demand which was made in the name of the Viceroy to delete the passages in question which only gave expression to the feelings of the community on important national subjects, was not supported by reasonable grounds and was, in our opinion, unjustified."

THE CONGRESS.

Selecting New President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

Commenting on the Congress situation a local paper writes:—It goes without saying that if Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's resignation at the present stage of Congress preparations came like a bolt from blue. His refusal to reconsider it has ushered in a crisis of gravest magnitude in the history of national movement which it will require collected and united wisdom and statesmanship of the country to meet the difficulty, and acuteness of situation has been enormously enhanced by the inscrutable determination to Reception Committee as it were in the dark and by what appears to be a studied refusal to take those on the spot into confidence. It says the the Reception Committee which has taken upon itself the onerous task of making preparations for the reception of country's leaders in face of untold difficulties and countless discouragements deserved better treatment. Yet strange to say for any reasons for Sir Pherozeshah's withdrawal at critical juncture like the present the Congress workers of the Punjab have been reduced to the necessity of looking over the columns of Bombay journals or interpreting the actions of Bombay leaders through reports of interviews granted to press correspondents in Bombay. If newspaper surmises are true it deplores that provincial differences should have played no mean part in the situation and asks leaders of the country to join their heads, chalk out their plans and formulate their programme before they meet in Congress Session on 27th December.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 10.

The Reception Committee of the Congress at its meeting last night passed resolutions placing the irreparable loss sustained by the country by the death of the late Dewan Romesh Chandra Dutt and expressing condolence with the bereaved family.

MAHOMEDAN ELECTION IN BOMBAY.

Scenes at the Town Hall.

AS VIEWED BY A EUROPEAN.

THE first public election under the New Reformed Councils Scheme, which has been held in the Bombay Presidency took place yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay, when the Mahomedan community of the City voted for their own representative on the enlarged Legislative Council. The candidates were Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula, a member of the Legislative Council which was recently dissolved, also of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Improvement Trust, and Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, a son Sir Adamji Peerbhoy.

It was the first time that an "election"—that is in the sense of the word as it is understood at home, an election by the public—had been held in Bombay, and to the European, it was interesting to make comparisons with those to which he had been familiar in his own country. The appearance of the Town Hall from a small distance, a little while after eleven o'clock, when the voting commenced, was quite in accordance with the appearance of a polling station at home, except of course that most of the people, who were visible, were dressed in white clothes and gold puggarees. It was only at a closer view that one noticed the absence of the hurry and scurry, which is the main characteristic of an English election. There were no busy people hurrying off to coax in reluctant voters, no body hurrying up with a pencil and register to inquire, "Your number please Sir?" The policeman at the door dealt with each man in a leisurely manner as he arrived, and the officials within conducted their proceedings with the same calm composure. Considering that there were nearly thirty of them to look after 929 voters, they had some reason. The voter too displayed the same easy lethargy. He did not dart in, give his vote quickly and rush back to his shop. He lounged out, lounged round the building from the east side and found a seat either in the spacious refreshment tent which Mr. Ebrahim had provided in the north, or amongst the equally elaborate accommodation, which Mr. Currimbhoy had errected in the south. He had come out to vote, and that was a business of such mighty importance that it must occupy a day. After putting his mark on a small piece of paper his jaded brain required rest, and rest it should have till bed-time. In the meantime his stomach required attention, and both candidates were providing liberal refreshment.

Of course to the western mind, the notion of standing drinks at elections was shocking in the extreme. It hurt one even more than the sight of the obviously hired vehicles, which were supposed to be bringing voters to the poll. Incidentally most of them seemed to be occupied in standing still in close adjacence to one of the refreshment tents. However, when he heard of these refreshment booths our representative, in momentary forgetfulness of Mahomedan abstinence, went in search of one at once. He found it without difficulty, but at the mere sight of warm tea and a dangerous looking pink liquid, he jibbed, and went back to the polling booths.

Here he discovered that the officials—thirty in number—had some excuse for being so many, for their duties were by no means so light as those of similar officers in England. They had to be very careful about the identity of all the gentlemen who presented themselves as voters, they had to take their signatures and compare them with others, previously obtained, and they had a whole army of people—Abkari Inspectors, Police Inspectors and others—to testify that the gentleman in question was or was not the person he purported to be. In only one case, as a matter of fact, did any difficulty arise. It was that of a man who had claimed a vote but whose residential qualification was not incontestable and on that ground the vote had been refused. However he appears to have thought that another name, which was on the register and was similar to his, would suit his purpose even better than his own and gave it at the door. The error was soon discovered and for the time being he was placed under arrest. In a short time however he was allowed to go after having been warned by the Collector. Naturally the agents of both candidates, who had a view of the voters immediately on their entrance to the polling booths, raised objections to many of them, but it was a feature of the arrangements that all these were decided on the spot. They were referred at once to one of the chief attesting officers, who settled the matter, so that no votes were left over for adjudication at the counting to-day. These officers were Messrs. A. H. S. Aston and Dastur, Presidency Magistrates, L. W. Bartley, Collecter of Income-tax and T. B. Haig, I. C. S.

The voting which commenced at eleven o'clock was closed at six. The count will be made this morning in the Collector's Chambers and the result will be declared there, probably about two o'clock, in the presence of the candidates and their principal supporters. The arrangements had been made under the supervision of the Collector Mr. Hatch, with the assistance of Mr. Balkrishna Wassoodew Pandoorung Assistant Collector of Stamps and Stationery, and proved thoroughly satisfactory in every way. It might be added that each ballot-box was in charge of a European gazetted officer.

During the day the polling station was visited amongst others by the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Du Boulay, Mr. W. D. Sheppard (the Municipal Commissioner) Mr. S. M. Edwardes (the Commissioner of Police), Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, President of the Municipal Corporation.

TELEGRAPHS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

The *Pioneer* writes: Considering the State of Persia during the year which ended on 31st March last the Indo-European Telegraph lines enjoyed singular immunity from serious damages. There were certainly 140 more malicious acts, but interruptions from this cause were only forty hours longer than those from cyclones and exceptional storms. Between Karachi and Teheran the traffic was only stopped once and that for less than two hours. In Azerbajan the local disturbances were a source of constant anxiety to the telegraph staff whose work was stopped for thirty-four days. On the new line from Karachi through Panjgur to Nok Kondi to the Nuskhi-Seistan Road the districts remained quiet and the people friendly. Thence onwards to Bam and Anar there were several cases of wilful damage due doubtless to raiding parties of tribesmen.

CHROME LEATHER INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 10.

A Government order has been passed on representations of Mr. G. A. Chambers, of Madras Trades Association at the Chamber of Commerce regarding work carried on by the Department of Industries principally in regard to chrome tanning for industrial development of the presidency. In the case of chrome tanning the Government is prepared to make over the tannery and its connected branches to any private individual or body who is prepared to reimburse Government the actual expenditure and who will give an undertaking that the chrome tanning process shall not be shut down.

INDO-PERSIAN TRADE.

Heavy Set Back.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 10.

A report on the trade of Seistan and Kain for the year which ended on 20th March shows the Nushki route continued to grow in favour, but there was a set back owing to the total stoppage of imports by the Bandar Abbas and Ispahan routes due to brigandage. The total value of British and Indian trade with all Persia in 1908-09 was only half that of the year preceding, a natural consequence of the disturbed state of the country.

NEW COUNCIL REFORMS.

Parsees Demand Separate Electorate.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY.

IN response to a requisition signed by three thousand Parsees, a public meeting of the Community was convened by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Chairman and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Bomonji Petit and Mr. Mancherji Hormusji Cama, Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, in the Albless Baug, Girgaum, to request Government to create a separate electorate for the Parsee Community and to suggest that Government might devise some means (in view of the fact that it was too late to alter the present rules) by which the community might recommend at least one fit person for nomination to the Council by His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Community.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy presided and about 300 Parsees were present.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

In opening the proceedings the chairman said:—"Gentlemen, I do not see the necessity of dwelling at length upon the object for what we have met to-day. Our country has welcomed with feelings of gratitude the concession of new rights granted to us by our benign Government. The promises that were given to the country from time to time have been fulfilled to a very great extent. Now is the time when all communities should act with unity, so that we may shew not only to our Government but to the whole civilized world that the Indians are now in a position to enjoy in a fitting way the rights for which they were pleading for so many years.

"According to the rules and regulations recently promulgated every community shall have the opportunity to take part in the administration of the country. But there are many in the community who think that we shall not have a full opportunity to voice our views. It is for this purpose that this movement has been made to call a meeting of the community and through it place its views before the Government. This day's meeting has been convened for this purpose.

"It is generally believed that we are late in our movement. This view is given an expression to in the resolution placed before you. Now it is for you to think how to proceed in the matter. Under all the circumstances one need not say that this movement is not intended to create any bad feeling with different communities. I am sure that those who will take part in to-day's proceedings will speak bearing this fact in mind. My personal opinion is this and I speak from conviction—that looking to the education and position of the community, the Government is not likely exclude us from the favour of bestowal; that they have to nominate members of the community whilst one is minority. You have to consider this point also in connection with this day's business.

"There is no necessity for me to say any more. I am sure the question which we have met to consider to-day will be considered in a patient and quiet way.

Dastur Darab Peshatan Sanjana then moved the following resolution:—That this public meeting of the Parsee community gives expression to the deep feellings of appreciation and satisfaction prevalent throughout the community at the promulgation of the Reform Scheme and recognises in it a bold statesmanlike step forward towards a closer association of the people of the country with the administration of their own affairs. That this meeting regrets that no separate representation by election in the new Councils has been given to the community and it prays that now that the principle of separate elections for minorities on a communal basis has been accepted, the claims of the Parsee community, which, it is admited to be the most important minority in the City of Bombay, and which in point of loyalty to British Rule, general public spirit and services to the city may even invite comparison with other communities, should be recognised by the creation of a separate electorate similar to that of the Mahomedans, by which the community in the City may be enabled to elect at least one member to the Council of His Excellency the Governor. That in view of the fact that it is now too late to create such an electorate for the first Council under the new rules this meeting respectfully suggests that pending the necessary alterations in the regulations, the Government may devise some means by which the community, may recommend at least one fit person for nomination to the Council by His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the community."

Dr. Sukhia seconded the resolution.

Mr. M. M. Murzban suggested that a Committee be appointed with a request to draw up a requisition for another meeting because only that evening had the meeting been called and it had not been attended in such members as they desired or as previous Anjuman meetings had been. He would not press it as an amendment or even a rider if the meeting did not wish it.

As the sense of the meeting was for the original motion, Mr. Murzban did not press his suggestion. He said he fully agreed with the principle expounded by the mover of the resolution.

Dr. A. D. Mody then moved an amendment to the effect that it being advisable and desirable that the Parsee community should work hand in hand with other Indian Communities in all political matters this meeting of the Parsee Community thought it inadvisable to demand a special right to elect their separate representative to the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; and it further thought that such separate electorates were likely to endanger the unity of the Indian Nation.

Mr. Framroz R. Joshi seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. K. Patel rose to support the amendment was called to order by the Chairman. He withdrew his statements and apologised for having used improper language. He finished his remarks amidst cries of "sit down," and "stop" and hisses.

Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal supported the original motion in which there was, he said, nothing to cause friction between communities or endanger the unity of the Indian Nation. Of course he admitted that the object with which the amendment was brought forward was a laudable one, but the fears it expressed were not warranted.

Dr. Shroff also supported the resolution.

Mr. Murzban was opposed to the amendment.

On a division the amendment, which only found three supporters was rejected and the original motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Vimadalal it was resolved to authorize the Chairman to transmit the foregoing resolution to H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Viceroy and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. To this a rider was added, on the suggestion of Mr. Murzban, requesting the Chairman to allude in the covering letter to the nature of the requisition by virtue of which the meeting was convened.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

THE SERAMPORE DACOITY.

Three Accused Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

The Magistrate of Serampore discharged three accused charged with committing docoity in the house of Hari Byan of Bhudreswar. The prosecution story was that about midnight a dozen up-country men wearing false whiskers and armed with daggers, lathis, and axes, battered down the front door and affected an entrance into the house. They confronted Hari Byan with their burning jute sticks and thrusting one of them into his mouth succeeded in obtaining the keys of the wooden boxes which they believed contained cash and jewellery. They opened and ransacked them, but secured nothing of any value. They ultimately seized a hand-box containing cash and jewellery.

The Magistrate in the absence of direct and sufficient evidence, discharged the accused.

NANGLA DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 10.

Nine out of ten Bengali youths who were arrested sometime ago in connection wirh the Nangla Dacoity have been committed by the District Magistrate of Khulna for trial before the Special Tribunal.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 26. PARIS, Nov 27.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King and Queen, the King of Portugal, the Queen of Norway and the Crown Prince and Princess Victoria travelled to London from Windsor on Monday morning and later in the day His Majesty left for Castle Rising on a visit to Lord and Lady Farquhar. On Saturday the King received in audience at Windsor Castle the members of the Chinese Naval Mission, and afterwards received Mr. Leslie Probyn, Governor of Sierra Leone, and conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood. The Queen and Princess Victoria have gone to Sandringham, and the Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Powis Castle, Welshpool, from Windsor on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Powis.—Prince Leopold of Battenberg is suffering from complications following an attack of influenza. He is stated to be making satisfactory progress.—The Queen of Spain arrived in London on Wednesday.—The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch on Monday celebrated their golden wedding at Dalkeith.

King Manuel's Visit.—The King of Portugal, who was a member of the King's shooting parties at the end of last week, visited the Victoria Barracks and inspected the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards at Windsor on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon accompanied the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family on a visit to Eton College. On his arrival in London on Monday, King Manuel paid several calls on members of the Royal Family, and afterwards visited the House of Lords. On Tuesday His Majesty, after entertaining the Queen and and Princess Victoria at luncheon at the Portuguese Legation, received Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill in audience and on Wednesday held a reception of members of the Portuguese colony.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of Hereford has appointed to the canonry of Hereford Cathedral to be resigned by Canon Palmer at the end of the year Dr. Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Election Intelligence.—Lord Charles Beresford, who has been unanimously adopted as the Unionist candidate for Portsmouth, has opened his campaign there.—It has been decided not to nominate a Liberal candidate for Oxford University.

Law and Police.—In the Court of Appeal the hearing has been begun of an appeal of Canon Thompson against decisions of the Arches Court and a Divisional Court against the legality of his refusal to administer the Holy Communion to two parishioners on the ground that one of them had married his deceased wife's sister.—At Dukinfield, Cornelius Howard, described as a butcher, has been remanded, charged with the murder of Mr. G. H Storrs at Gorse Hall.

Naval and Military.—It is understood that Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Bacon, Director of Naval Ordnance, is about to retire from active service to accept the managing directorship of the Coventry Ordnance Works.—The King has been pleased to order that the First Military Member of the Army Council, who has hitherto been styled Chief of the General Staff, shall hereafter be styled Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

New Provost of Eton.—The Rev. Dr. E. Warre, formerly Headmaster of Eton, has been appointed Provost in the place of the late Dr. Hornby.

Parliament.—On Friday last the House of Lords considered the Housing and Town Planning Bill in relation to the Commons' amendments, and returned it to the House of Commons. In the presence of a very large House on Monday, Lord Crewe, without comment, moved the second reading of the Finance Bill, upon which Lord Lansdowne moved the amendment declaring that the House was not justified in giving its consent to the Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. The subsequent speakers included the Lord Chancellor Lord Halsbury, and the Bishops of Bristol and Birmingham. Lord Cromer who opened the debate on Tuesday, declared his intention of abstaining from voting. Among the speaker on Wednesday were Lord Rosbery and Lord Milner.—In the House of Commons the consideration of the Lords amendments to the Irish Land Bill occupied the whole of Tuesday evening and part of the sitting on Wednesday.

The Political Crisis.—It is understood that the General Election will take place in January.

Windsor Castle.—A meeting was held at Windsor on Monday to consider what steps should be taken to carry out the suggestion that certain riverside land should be purchased to preserve the artistic beauty of the Castle. It was resolved to open a subscription list for Windsor, Eton and the district. The Prince of Wales has contributed £250. The National Trust have passed a resolution, endorsing the appeal of the Council of the Trust which is supported by the King, for the purchase of the land in question.

Woman Suffrage.—The Home Secretary, through Mr. Troup, has addressed to the secretary of the Fabian Society, a letter commenting on a resolution concerning the forcible feeding of suffragist prisoners passed at a meeting of the Fabian Society, and which, he says, contains falsehoods and misrepresentations.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives have adopted a resolution, approving the naval proposals.—The coal strike in New South Wales continues. Our Sydeney correspondent summarizes the situation.—It is proposed to construct a dry dock for Melbourne at a cost of £400,000.

Canada.—The King has telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier heartily congratulating him on his birthday, and hoping that he may long be spared to serve the Crown and the Empire—The "Toronto Globe," in discussing the next Governor-General of Canada, says that a name which would be received with enthusiasm throughout Canada is that of the Duke of Connaught.

New Zealand.—The miners employed in the Government colliery at Greymouth have struck work owing to a difference with the management regarding the trucking of coal.

South Africa.—The Natal Legislative Assembly urged the appointment of Lord Selborne as first Governor-General of South Africa under the Union.

THE UNITED STATES.

The United States and Nicaragua.—Two Americans, who had been serving with the revolutionary forces in Nicaragua, have been executed by order of President Zelaya, and it is stated that the explanation given by the Nicaraguan Government to the State Department is unsatisfactory and that if certain representations are not forthcoming the United States Government will prepare a demand to Nicaragua for the reparation for the death of the two men.

The Panama Canal.—The total cost of the canal is estimated to reach £75,000,000, including the purchase price and other items.

The Standard Oil Company.—It has been decided in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri that this company constitutes a combination in restraint of trade such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act forbids.

The Mine Disaster in Illinois.—Twenty men have brought up alive from the coal mine at Cheery.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Austrian police are investigating an attempt to poison a number of Austrian officers by sending them letters containing capsules alleged to hold a harmless nerve stimulant. One officer who swallowed a capsule died within a few minutes, and it was found that the nerve "stimulant" was a deadly poison.

Belgium.—The Belgian Chamber have adopted by 100 votes to 58 and one abstention the clause of the Government Bill enacting personal service.

China.—The Viceroy of Chili, Tuan-fang, has been cashiered, and the Viceroy of Wu-chang appointed in his place. It is alleged that Tuan-fang permitted cinematographic records to be made of the funeral rites of the late Empress-Dowager.

Eruption in Teneriffe.—Four small volcanoes have been in eruption since November 18. No loss of life and no damage to town or shipping are reported.

France.—The difficulties which had arisen in the French Chamber in connection which the Government proposals for fresh taxation order to meet the deficit in the Budget of 1910 were temporarily settled in consequence of a question of confidence in regard to the rejection of all "prejudicial motions" to reject these taxes without discussion.—The President of the Republic has signed a decree for the organization of an extra Parliamentary Commission for the study of the whole question of the reform of French judicial procedure.

Germany.—The Imperial Budget for 1910 balance at £133,015,272, being an excess on last years, including supplementary estimates, of £342,949.

Greece.—The political situation in Greece, which appeared to have improved after the passage of the law enlarging the electoral areas has again been darkened owing to an attack made on M. Kavvadias, the Ephor of Antiquities and general secretary of the Greek Archæological Society by the Military League, who charge him with embezzlement and peculation, and to a declaration by the League of a policy of proscription.

Hungary.—M. Kossuth, addressing a deputation from his constituents, said that he would always strive for the independence of Hungary, and if he could obtain from the Crown no concessions on that point he would go over to the Opposition.

Persia.—A Persian detachment en route for Ardebil, attacked a hostile force intrenched in a "sangar," and after 11 hours' fighting defeated them and took 400 prisoners.

Russia.—The attitude of the Finns strengthens the impression prevailing in Russia that they desire complete independence. In view of their obstinacy the outlook for Finland is stated to be gloomy.—The departure of the Russian Imperial family from Livadia has been postponed on account of the health of the Empress, who is understood to be suffering from nervous shock.

Spain and the Riffs.—The delegates from the tribes were in private conference with General Marina on Friday last, but no agreement was reached.

The Moroccan Question.—The debate on the Moroccan question was begun in the French Chamber of Deputies on Monday. On the following day M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, made an important statement on the question.

An International Map of the World.—The International Conference which has been sitting at the Foreign Office for the purpose of drawing up directions for the construction of a map of the world on a scale of 16 miles to the inch concluded its labours on Saturday.

British Memorial to Coquelin.—A British Delegation, including Sir John Hare, Sir Squire Bencroft Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. A. B. Walkley and Mr. Max Beerbohm presented on Wednesday to the Comedie Francaise the British memorial to Conquelin aine.

Sport.—Football matches under the Rugby and the Association rules have been played during the week. Results are given of a number of hockey matches.—Sir Thomas Lipton, who arrived in England from New York on Monday, has made a statement as to his proposed challenge for the America Cup in 1911.

The Chinese Naval Commission.—This Commission has arrived to England for the purpose of studying British naval organization.

The Polar Medal.—The King has approved of the Polar Medal, with a clasp inscribed "Antarctic, 1907-9," being granted to 30 members of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition.

Shipping.—A number of shipping casualties are reported.—The new King's Dock at Swansea, which has cost over £2,000,000, has been opened.

Obituary.—Consuelo Duchess of Manchester; Lord Moray; and Baron George de Reuter.—"Times."

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

London, November 26.

THE Prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place next week, probably on Friday, December 3.

The "Times" says:—We understand that there is no foundation for a rumour that the Government would go to the country almost directly after the prorogation, and before Christmas. The General Election will take place in January, in accordance with what was the general expectation until a few days ago. The attitude of the Ministry towards the contemplated rejection of the Budget by the House of Lords is that to make such arrangements as have from time to time been suggested to save the greater part of the revenue for which the Budget provides would be in effect to accept an alternative Budget, and under no circumstances will the Government accept what might be deemed to be an alternative Budget. This consideration will dominate their policy. Ministerial opinion has been hardening on this subject and although it is understood that a formal and definite decision as to the exect course to be pursued has not yet been arrived at, it may now be considered certain that Budget resolutions authorising the continued collection of the taxes will not be passed anew, nor, in all probability, will the Government after the prorogation seek to act on the actual Budget resolutions which were passed early in the year. This course, it was believed a short time ago, might have commended itself to the Ministry, but the growing feeling now is that such a course would be to strain the law. The deficit arising from the rejection of the Budget is reckoned by Ministers at £50,000,000, but this sum, it is understood will be reduced by certain steps which the Government will take and if a course satisfactory from the point of view of the Government and the House of Commons can be devised the effort will be made to save the tea duty. But the Ministry will regard the action of the House of Lords as creating a very large deficit.

From the standpoint of the Government, adds our contemporary, it would be premature to consider at the moment whether this deficit can be made good by steps to be taken shortly after the General Election by the Government if they were confirmed in power as a result of the election. The Government will take their stand on privilege, and if returned there is reason to believe that their policy would be first to deal with what is termed the veto of the House of Lords. It is assumed, and not without reason, that the Government would first desire assurances from the King which would enable them to curb the veto of the House of Lords, and that if such assurances could not be obtained they would at once resign office. Whether the King's consent to create a sufficient number of life peers to insure the passing of such a resolution as that which the late Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman proposed would be the form of assurance sought or some other assurance need not now be examined. The point of immediate interest is that if no such assurance could be obtained the Ministry, if returned with a majority, would straightway resign. The deficit in the finances would remain, and a real deadlock might ensue, as with a minority in the House of Commons the position would be an impossible one for a Unionist Ministry. Such a situation, it would seem could only lead to a second General Election following swiftly on the first. The necessity in such case for a second General Election, it is thought in Ministerial circles, would arouse a resentment among the electorate, which would work in favour of the Liberals, so that even if the Liberals were returned to power as a result of the first election with a small majority being, perhaps, dependent on the Irish vote, or on a coalition of Irish and Labour votes, the hope is confidently entertained that they would be returned with a considerably larger majority as a result of the second General Election.

THE MILITARY COLLEGES.

THE Civil Service Commissioners have issued the subjoined notice under the title "Competitive Examination of November-December, 1909, for Admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst":—

"The Civil Service Commissioners have been informed that the Army Council have decided that it is unnecessary on this occasion to hold a competitive examination for entrance either to the Royal Military Academy or to the Royal Military College. The Commissioners understand that the Army Council are prepared to admit to the Cadet Colleges, subject to the usual medical test, fully-qualified candidates who have been accepted by the Civil Service Commissioners as eligible to attend the above-mentioned competitive examination. A candidate who has passed in Mathematics I. and has applied to compete for both Woolwich and Sandhurst (Woolwich preferred) will, if duly qualified, be accepted for the Royal Military Academy. The Civil Service Commissioners have forwarded a list of candidates to the War Office, from which department the candidates will probably receive instructions as to the medical examination and as to furnishing the required leaving or qualifying certificates."

The Secretary of the War Office announces that it has been decided that the lower limit of age at which candidates are permitted to compete for entrance to the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College shall be reduced from eighteen to seventeen and a half years, beginning with the Army Competitive Examination to be held in June-July, 1910.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co., London, have just published "the Cookery Book of Lady Clarke of Tillypronie," arranged and edited by Catherine Francis Frere—a goodly a collection of recipes as ever yet brought together.

THE BUDGET.

Historic Debate in the House of Lords.

A STRIKING SCENE.

LONDON, November 26.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, NOV. 22.

The corridors and precincts of the House of Lords were thronged early in the afternoon by visitors eager to gain admittance to the galleries of the Chamber, so that they might listen to the debate on the Finance Bill. Many who had counted on gaining admittance were disappointed, and lingered some hours in the hope that room might be found. The King of Portugal was present, attended by Lord Granville. A brilliant audience was gathered in the side galleries, including the Grand Duke Michael and the United States Ambassador, The Italian Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador, the Belgian, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Chilian Ministers, and Mr. Ridgely Carter were in the Diplomatic Gallery. Among the peeresses were the Countess of Chesterfield, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Dowager Countess of Arran, the Dowager Countess of Chichester, the Countess of Crewe, Lady Savile, Lady Monson, the Countess of Liverpool, Lady Collins, Lady Ellenborough the Couneess of Mar and Kellie, Lady Pentland, Lady Lawrence, Lady Llangattock, the Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Darnley, Lady Tennyson the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield, the Countess of Stamford, Lady Playfair, Lady Monkswell, Lady Vivian, the Marchioness of Winchester, the Countess of Halsbury, Lady Ritchie of Dundee, Lady Shuttleworth, Lady Swathling, Lady Stratheden and Campbell, the Countess of Lindsey, the Countess of Erne, the Countess of Kenmare, the Countess of Harrowby, Lady Hothfields, and the Duchess of Wellington. The steps on the throne were crowded, many Privy Councillors and younger sons of peers, attending. At the Bar were the Sergeant-at-Arms, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Samuel Evans, and many members of the House of Commons, who also filled the House of Commons Galleries.

THE DEBATE.

The two leading speeches of the night's debate were followed with the closest attention by the immense audience, but with comparatively little cheering or expressions of disapproval on the part of the peers. The opening of the great debate was, indeed, curiously quiet and informal. Exactly at half-past four o'clock the Clerk of the Parliaments, seated in wig and gown at the table rose and in an even unemotional voice read from the Orders of the Day—"Finance Bill : Second Reading."

Lord Crewe contented himself with simply saying he begged to move that the Bill be now read a second time.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Rising amid prolonged cheers, Lord Lansdowne moved that this House was not justified in giving its consent to the Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. The noble Lord opposite the leader of the House had not thought fit to offer one word of explanation or recommendation of the Bill. It was said that sometimes silence was more eloquent than speech and he thought this was one of those occasions. On that occasion it would have been interesting to have some explanation, but the explanation was not far to seek; it was that their Lordships had no concern with this important matter. What they had to say about the Bill was that it was vague, and that it had never been before the people of the country, and the attitude which the House took was that it was not their intention to undertake the responsibility of giving consent to the Bill until they became aware that it was the wish of the people that it should become law. What was the position of noble Lords opposite? It was something of this kind: they wished the House to pass the Bill as they sometimes passed departmental Bills of a non-contentious nature, to pass it "nemine contradicente." Was there any contract between the two Houses for that House to take up such an attitude? He was not aware of any authority by which that House was excluded from discussing or rejecting the Bill. He challanged the production of any organic law or any "obiter dicta" of eminent men to support the theory of Ministers. The course proposed no doubt was an unusual one, but this was certainly a novel Budget. They had a constitutional safeguard which they were not justified in dispensing with. If the Bill became law it must be enacted "by the King's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal," and the noble Lords opposite could hardly contend that that was a musty anachronism. Taking the contention of the House of Commons at its highest, it did not deny the right of the House of Lords to reject a Finance Bill. The existence of that right was placed on record in the Commons' Resolution of 1689, and the right which existed in the seventeenth century existed to-day. The privilege of the House of Commons was now interpreted with a degree of strictness that was novel, and the modern practice of tacking and grouping Bills into one measure like the Finance Bill was adopted with the obvious object of embarrassing the House of Lords in the exercise of its undoubted rights. They were presented with a kind of hotchpotch of financial proposals, and they were told that they could not alter a single word or line in a Finance Bill, with the result that they were driven back on rejection. The present measure seemed to be taken out of its way to oust the House from its legitimate opportunities of dealing with it. As to the question of valuation, the proof of their competence to deal with its was shown with regard to the Scottish Land Valuation Bill of 1907, and were they now to be told that they could not deal with land valuation because it was tacked on to the Finance Bill? It was in the year after that they rejected the Licensing Bill, and in this Finance Bill there was a cynical invasion of their Lordships' rights and privileges. He asked in all seriousness, Where was this kind of thing going to stop? If the Government could graft a Licensing Bill and a Valuation Bill on a Finance Bill; what was there to prevent them from grafting a Home Rule Bill and setting up an authority to collect taxes?

The question now was not whether they could reject the Bill, but whether they ought to. In view of the indiscreet utterances of the so-called supporters of the Bill, the Opposition had come to the conclusion that the principles of the measures were pernicious, and that they had a clear duty to discharge, not of decreeing the final extinction of the Bill, but of insisting that before it became law the authoritative opinion of the electors should be taken upon it. As to the income tax, he asked what had become of that reserve upon which the Chancellor of the Exchequer relied to provide for national needs; and then as to the death duties, the proposal of the Government seemed to leave far behind the point laid down by Sir Henry Primrose—that important point at which these duties ceased to be payable without breaking up the home or shattering the family fortune. Having enlarged on the injustice of the licensing clauses, he declared that they were bad legislation, whether viewed from the point of view of temperance or finance. Becoming somewhat sarcastic, he spoke with bated breath of the land proposals, but he held that no part of the Government's financial scheme was more economically unsound. The clauses as to the land taxes and valuation opened up an interminable vista of litigation which would worry and unsettle the whole country. The State was to be launched into wholesale land jobbing transactions. The land taxes, he showed, would be unproductive and unjust to possessors of land; the clauses taxed people on what they had not got; they were cumulative, and taxed the same people over and over again they selected a class for specially severe treatment, they fettered and obstructed the land market, and they were based on the Socialistic fallacy on which the Government were acting, but which they had not the courage to avow. After references to the effect of a policy based on free imports he pointed out that their position of isolation becomes more marked every day, while other countries were going ahead. Would the position of the House, he asked, be better in the future if they shirked their responsibilities now; and in an eloquent peroration not in the least impaired by the hoarseness from which he was suffering, the noble Lord reminded the House that by carrying his motion they would not be pronouncing a final verdict on the Bill, bad though they might regard it.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Lord Chancellor pointed out to the House that the noble Marquess had said nothing as to the extreme gravity of the question from a constitutional point of view. He seemed to treat these things a little lightly, and hinted that a little chaos did not much signify. As to the contention that it was within the rights of the House to reject a Finance Bill, if he were asked whether they could do it in accordance with the law he answered "Yes," but if he were asked whether they could do it constitutionally he said "No." The noble Marquess proposed to do that which had not been done for centuries, and in great matters they were governed more by precedent even than by law. What was there wrong in the principle of tacking? Were they to be prevented from increasing existing taxes because they had brought in a Licensing Bill last year? That was a Bill dealing with a particular subject, but this was the Finance Bill of the year, He supposed some small Bills of the nature referred to by Lord Lansdowne dealing with money matters had been rejected, but this had never been done with regard to a Bill providing supplies for the year. A Bill with that object was never touched, and the principle was recognised by the Crown, which addressed the House of Commons alone for supplies. When had a question of supplies been addressed to the House of Lords? There was no instance of that on record. But the most conspicuous and significat point dealing with this was the passing of money resolutions in the House of Commons. They were passed without any authority from the House of Lords and they were acted upon as if they were law—as if a Bill has been passed into law. That showed that one Chamber, and one Chember alone, had the power of the purse. In the whole history of that House there was no instance before now of their having been confronted with the problem of what had to be done in the event of supplies being stopped. They were now approaching constitutional shoals, for they were making a direct invasions of the prerogative of the Crown and of the previleges of the House of Commons They were asked to transfer from the House of Commons the power of the purse which belonged to that House alone. They were interfering with that element in their Constitution, the ancient balance of power which had been the envy of other nations, and which they were now asked to overthrow. If they did that they would proportionately diminish the power of the Crown and the Commons, and transfer enormous power to the House of Lords which would hold the Government of the day in the hollow of its hands. No wise man would desire that that House should have such authority as that. The Lord Chancellor then dwelt on the objects for which the money was required. There had been a great and enormous increase in the wealth of the country but there was a dark side to this picture in the increase of pauperism, unemployment the increase of drunkenness, crime and insanity, and physical deterioration. It was the duty of the Government to do all in their power to remedy this state of things, but though they had done something in that direction, they had been prevented from doing other things by that House. This Budget, in so far as it exceeded the customary and usual taxes proposed a remedy for the evils which every one acknowledged. If the taxes they proposed did not fall on the classes dealt with, then they must on the necessities of life. To that this Government were irrevocably opposed. The principle of this taxation was not new, and in support of this he quoted Lord St. Aldwyn on the Budget of 1904 advocating a tax on land values near towns. Until this Bill was brought in that principle was recognised by the whole of the Liberal Party and by a large section of the Conservative Party. If the Budget was indefensible in whole or part, in two years in the ordinary course, without violating the Constitution, they would be able to repeal the new taxes. But if this amendment was pressed no one would be so simple as to believe that the only question the country would have before it was the passing of this Bill. Greater issues would be raised. It was impossible that any Liberal Government could ever again bear the heavy burden of office unless secured from a repetition of the treatment they had had to bear during the last four years. If they were to fail at the coming General Election it would only be the beginning, and the struggle could only end in one way. If they succeeded he hoped they should not fail in their duty. They had not provoked the contest—at this there was a loud ironical cheer—they had not desired it, and he hoped they shold not fail in the preservation of the Constitution of their country.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Lord Halsbury, whose remarks were very indistinctly heard, defended the attitude taken up by Lord Lansdowne. No one disputed that they had right to reject the Bill, and what was proposed was that it should be submitted to the country. Was there anything unconstitutional in that? Several Bills were tacked together, and they were told they must take all or none. No one had ever suggested that they had not the power to reject any Bill whatever, but now they were met with the threat that if they did not pass this Bill the House would be practically abolished. If that was to be their position he should not value a seat in the House.

The Bishop of Bristol said that if their Lordships gave way to the threat of the Lord Chancellor they deserved to be put an end to.

Lord Sheffield supported the arguments of the Lord Chancellor, and said that when the matter went before the country it would decide not the question of the Budget, but the relations between the two Houses.

Lord Willoughby de Broke reminded the House that even if they did pass the Budget they would be in as bad a position as if they rejected it.

The Duke of Norfolk held that the Lords, in referring the Budget to the people, were doing a thoroughly democratic thing.

Lord Welby, speaking from the Government benches, declared that the rejection of the Budget would create a financial situation so complicated that all the Chancellors of the Exchequer under whom he had served at the Treasury, from Sir G. Cornewall Lewis to Sir William Harcourt, would have viewed it with the gravest apprehension.

Lord Revelstoke, speaking in the House for the first time, said that from his practical experience of financial affairs he was convinced that the Budget was a serious menace to the commercial interests of the country.

The Bishop of Birmingham made an earnest appeal to their Lordships to pass the Budget.

Lord Halifax, who followed, said he was convinced the Budget would aggravate rather than ameliorate the social evils of the country.

The amendment was opposed by Lord Ribblesdale, because it would force a General Election by refusing supplies to the Crown; but the noble Lord criticised several of the proposals of the Budget with much pungent humour.

Lord Dunmore and Lord Leith of Fyvie having spoken in support of the amenement, Lord Cromer, rising from the cross benches, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House rose at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

LORD CROMER.

The debate was resumed. The attendance of peers was again very large, all the seats on the Opposition side being filled a few minutes after the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack. The peers on the cross benches included Lord Rosebery and Lord Cromer, the latter of whom resumed the debate.

Lord Cromer, on proceeding to the table was received with cheers. He insisted that the real point at issue was not whether collectively or individually they thought the Budget good, bad, or indifferent, but whether there was what he would call a sufficiently strong case to justify them in taking the very grave step of insisting that the measure should be referred to the nation. He wished, however, to refer to the merits of the financial proposals of the Government. No doubt there were some good points in those proposals, and it was an exaggeration to say that black ruin stared in the face those on whom the burden of the new taxation would more especially fall. He had nothing to say against the principle involved in the income tax proposals: the principle was sound enough and the burden of that taxation was to be placed on the shoulders of those most capable of bearing it. He must add, however, that the whole financial policy of the Government inspired him with no confidence. As to Lord Lansdowne's amendment, he had done his best to come to a dispassionate and independent judgment, and the result of his deliberation was that with unfeigned regret, he found himself on this occasion unable to follow the noble Marquess into the lobby. On the other hand, as he could not support a measure of which he wholly disapproved, he should abstain from voting. The main consideration which had weighed with him was the general state of Europe and he could not doubt that the result of the throwing out of the Bill would be to produce acute and prolonged dissensions, for it would almost oblige even the most moderate members of the Liberal Party never to rest content until not merely the composition, but the functions of the Second Chamber had been materially altered. Objectionable as the financial proposals were, they could not be rejected without increasing other and more formidable risks. As to the position of Unionist Free-traders he thought that it must be in the future that it would be necessary to impose indirect taxes for revenue purposes, a principle to which no Free Trader could take exception, though he might regret it. He, however, held just as strongly as ever that Protection was not the weapon by which Socialism bould be beaten; and he scouted as much as ever the idea that the unemployed problem could be solved by a Protectionist policy.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The Duke of Marlborough said they must all recognise the ability and experience of Lord Cromer, and he was glad to hear that he was not in favour of the financial proposals of the Government. The Budget altered the ratio of direct and indirect taxation as upheld by Mr. Gladstone and other Liberal statesmen. The burdens which were to be laid under the Bill on the land interest and the licensing trade were essentially unjust, and no attempt had been made to show that these increased burdens would be in the long run beneficial to the country. That was an element in the question which had been ignored by the Government; and he argued strenuously that it violated the financial doctrine which the Government themselves were elected to uphold.

Lord Pentland repeated a declaration which had already been made that the Budget had the unanimous approval of the Cabinet; and replying to the charge that the Government were the aggressors in the trouble which had now arisen between the two Houses, he warmly denied it. He contrasted the burdens laid on the working man with those laid on broader shoulders, and he insisted that the Budget was just to all classes of the community. The Opposition knew very well that the Government could be no party to anything tempering with the privileges of the House of Commons, but that was what was now proposed—destroying executive control and paralysing the Executive Government. If they allowed this, the same thing might occur every session about everything, and they would come simply to Government by privilege. He did not believe the country would ever submit to any such monstrous change in the Constitution of the country, which they had never asked for or dreamt of. The Opposition had made a gratuitous attack, an unprovoked attack, on the existing state of affairs; but, whatever the outcome of the election, it was not to be supposed that 42,000,000 would allow 600 of their Lordships to assume the control over the finances and the taxation of the country. As it now was the existing system must be modified—how and when remained to be seen.

Lord Camperdown declared that he never entered into a discussion with a greater sense of responsibility than on this occasion, and after considering every circumstance of the case he regretted to say he was driven to the conclusion that no other course was possible except that indicated in the amendment.

Lord Russell supported the Bill, and reminded the House of the great consideration given to it in the House of Commons.

Lord Lytton disputed the contention that there was no alternative schemes to the Budget. It was alleged against those who opposed the land clauses and the liquor clauses that they were acting in their own interests; but would not those who advanced this argument defend their own interests if they were attacked? He believed the Budget of the year had found more favour with the electors than any other proposal which the Government had put forward since they came into office. It was because he felt grave doubts that he should follow the course to be adopted by Lord Cromer.

Lord Londonderry, who spoke after the dinner hour, contended that the Budget was not only unprecedented but unconstitutional. Hitherto the object of the Budget was solely to raise by taxation the amount of money required to meet national expenditure during the financial year. In this Budget were embodied several Bills which their lordships had rejected because they ran counter to public opinion, and the new taxes proposed were purely vindictive being intended to penalise classes known to be opposed politically to the Government.

Dealing with the statement that the Lords proposed for the first time to pass the Budget, Lord Avebury pointed out that this was the first Budget against which the bankers and merchants of the City of London had ever publicly protested. Why they had been driven to interpose? The only reason was that the Budget menaced capital and commerce. Such a Budget, the noble Lord declared amid cheers must be referred to the judgment of the country.

Lord Beauchamp, the Lord Steward of the House hold, rising from the front Government bench, delivered a brisk and lively defence of the Budget. He concluded that the charge that the Budget was revolutionary and Socialistic was really based on the taxation of urban land values. This form of wealth, which was practically unknown forty or fifty years ago, had grown, owing to the development and enterprise of the community, beyond the dreams of avarice. Could there be a more proper subject of taxation? The heavily burdened general taxpayer had every right to demand that this form of property should no longer escape its share of the national obligations. But he denied that the House of Lords had any control over the Budget. Was it likely that at the beginning of the twentieth century the Commons of the realm would surrender the power of the purse to a non-elected and unrepresentative House? In a concluding passage, which was received with ironicial laughter, the noble lord declared that in the opinion of the Liberal Party, the House of Lords, with its past record and its present constitution, was unworthy and incapable of guiding the destinies of a mighty empire.

Lord Donoughmore spoke of the ill-effects of the Budget on Ireland, where, he said, it was universally unpopular.

Lord Waldegrave moved the adjournment of the debate on behalf of Lord Salisbury, and the House rose at eight minutes past twelve o'clock.

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

There was again a very full House, and the galleries set apart for peeresses were as crowded as on the first night of the debate.

The Marquess of Salisbury resumed the debate. He said that the claim of the House of Lords was modest. They did not pretend to an absolute veto on legislation. All they did was to say that if the House of Commons insisted on legislation of which they could not approve, the country should decide between them. They appealed to the considered judgment of the people, which was essential to the working of the Constitution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced that as the division was to have a strictly party character it was, in his judgment, and in the judgment of many Bishops, one of the occasions on which they were right in standing aside.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery, who was received with general cheers, expressed his sense of the awful gravity of the situation, for the question now raised was by far the greatest that had arisen in his lifetime. He had given utterance to opinions about the House which, in his view, prevented him from giving his vote to the noble Marquess, and even giving an opinion favourable to opinions urged by those who were on the benches behind him. Both sides when occasion served were anxious to rate the privileges of the House of Commons at higher figure than they would be disposed to place it at on cooler occasions. He understood the Lord Chancellor to draw a distinction between a thing that was called law and a thing that was called the Constitution, and they had heard a great deal about the immemorial practice of allowing money Bills to pass through, but that practice of centuries had not passed quite unbroken. But that was valid only following 1832, because up to then they had the control of the House of Commons; but if they took the period from 1832 they had instances which showed that the practice was not quite unbroken. All of them quite admitted that the Budget of 1894 was highly objectionable, but it was allowed to pass through without opposition; he, however, always thought that the House might then have had in view the particular position of the House of Commons. The House, no doubt, might reject the Bill on the ground that it did not meet the interests of the country. With regard to the practice of the Constitution there was one unquestioned maxim of the Constitution which was beyond question, and that was that there was no taxation without representation. Disregarding that maxim cost them the loss of the United States, and after that he thought they were not likely to offend again. Their Lordships were accused of owing enormous quantities of land; the quantity was variously stated at one time and another, and perhaps in the excitement of the General Election they would be accused of owing it all. The land that was held by those owners was taxed abundantly and increasingly without a word or a vote. He, therefore, advised the Government to put a little water of experience into their strong constitutional wine. There was one indispensable condition as to the exercise of any dormant power claimed by the House, and that was that it should only be exercised in exceptional circumstances, and, as far as it was known, by the direct authority of and the expressed condemnation of the nation. He quite agreed that the Budget was vital, and that it threatened to poison the very sources of their national supremacy. In view of the immediate future, and even a remote future there was something which was more vital to this country than the Budget itself, and that was the strength, efficiency, and security of the Second Chamber; and every day that passed increased his sense of the danger of the measure now before them. It had the aspect of being both crude and vindictive, and that state appeared plain to the naked eye. It stood, said the noble Lord amid much laughter first on one leg, then on the other, and then on another. Then there were the 250 amendments which the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward on the Report stage. To use a tariff metaphor, never in the memory of man had such a mass of raw material been dumped down at their own doors than was the case with this Budget. As to its vindictiveness, some appeared to think that it was to be used as a battering-ram against the doors of that House. It had already don much mischief it had already destroyed confidence in a remarkable degree. This country not long ago was the strong box and the safe of Europe to which every man outside the country sent his savings and he would ask if millions of the enormous sums sent here to be safe had not already disappeared from this country? Every form of commercial enterprise had been blocked because the Chancellor of the Exchequer stopped the way, spreading all over the country a miasma or fog of distrust. He directed special attention to the decline in new issues. As to the amendment, he had no fault to find with it, and he should rejoice at a reference to the nation if they could have that without mixing it up with other foreign issues. When they went to a General Election things were not conducted in a palace of truth. If the reforms which he had suggested had been carried out they might have been able to bear the strain which was now being put on the vitality of the House; but he confessed, he viewed with apprehension the result of an appeal to the country on an unreformed hereditary Second Chamber mixed up with the promises contained in the Budget. He doubted whether they were choosing the best battlefield on which to risk the attributes and perhaps the existence of that House. Having made some suggestions as to the reform of the House, he declared he did not fear menaces, on which they lived, but they came to them now from a very different class of men than formerly, men who set no value on a Second Chamber and who were eminently revolutionary. He begged the House to bear that in mind when they weighed the consequences of their action. The value of the House was never greater than it was now, when measures were shot up to them like rubbish on a dust-heap, and in those circumstances the House should preserve very carefully the power of revision that remained to them. What would happen if they weakened that power—what as to their particular policy of resistance to Home Rule? In hanging up or rejecting the Budget they were doing what their enemies wished them to do, for when he read the speeches of Cabinet Ministers and others in the country he had no doubt that they were meant to incite the House to do the exact thing the House was now going to do. He should have liked a less heroic policy, but he feared it was too late to ask them to adopt it. He would pass the Bill and have it judged by performance rather than by promise. He was sorry with all his heart that he could not give a vote against the Budget on that occasion.

Lord St. Davids critised Lord Rosbery's statements as to the effects of the Budget on trade and security.

Viscount Milner dealt with the measure at some length. He deplored the increase of the burdens on capital which constituted a grave danger to the national prosperity and was a ruinous method of raising revenue. With regard to the statement that because the Lords were for the first time in our history hanging up a Finance Bill they would therefore do so whenever they got a Finance Bill they disliked it seemed to him a patent absurdity. He proposed to give his vote in favour of the amendment.

Lord Weardale, Lord Hardinge, Lord Mayo, Lord Carrington, Lord Onslow, and Lord Glantawe having spoken, the debate was adjourned on behalf of Lord Curzon of Kedleston and the House rose shortly after twelve o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—NOV. 25.

It had been expected that the debate on Lord Lansdowne's amendment hostile to the Finance Bill would be resumed, as by arrangement, by Lord Curzon, but in his absence through indisposition the first speaker was Lord Ashbourne, who declared his inability to understand what the Lord Chancellor meant by the remark that the course they were pursuing was unconstitutional. This Budget was a new departure, and far outshone an ordinary Finance Bill. It proposed vast political changes. It was not a pure and simple Budget, but a strange and complicated construction, which challenged the observation and careful consideration of the House. One point which he noted was that in a Finance Bill which was to last for a year there was included a Valuation Bill which was to last for all time. Then the Licensing Bill which had been rejected by the House reappeared in a worse form; and challenging the effect of the Budget, he asked whether it was denied that it caused great unrest, and that it had driven capital away. He considered this a very grave matter. Taking up the question of Ireland, to which he belonged, he did not believe that there was one man there who approved of the Budget, and this applied to those who were not of his way of thinking. After some caustic references to Lord Rosebery's speech of the previous night, he pointed out that what was suggested by the noble Lord was that they should pass the revolutionary Budget and then wait for a more revolutionary opportunity. If they had formed a strong, vigorous judgment against the Finance Bill that was not the time to run away from it and wait for something worse.

Lord Balfour expressed the hope that Lord Curzon would be back with them to take part in the debate next week. He agreed that the Finance Bill was an unfair one, and that it had been presented to them in an unfinished and very imperfect condition. It would not do to say that all the changes which had been made in the Bill were made as concessions to its opponents. Those changes were made because it was found that a framed scheme would not stand criticism. As to the burdens on agricultural land, these had been very considerably increased; and another objection which he had to the Bill was that many taxes were proposed which were not necessary for the service of the year. He had little experience of elections, but he understood that sometimes rotten eggs were resorted, to, and having regard to some of the speeches which had been delivered there were rhetorical rotten eggs pretty freely used on the platform. When certain offensive language was used they had a right to know whether it represented the view of the Government, and if it did represent those views they should be frankly avowed. As to the burdens already laid on land, they were now very heavy, and it was impossible to tell how much was to be added to those burdens by this Bill. So far as land valuation was concerned, they had in the Bill a most serious departure. The present system was easy to understand, but the land clauses of the Bill, some of which he held up to the amusement of the House, were hardly intelligible; and he specially complained from a Scottish point of view, remarking in an aside amidst laughter that he supposed the Lord Advocate had been too busy to attend to the matter. The House of Commons was admittedly supreme in the control of the Government of the day and in financial matters: there were limitations, however, but take it as they might, if they passed the amendment, if they made it a precedent, they would effect a change in the Constitution which would prevent things going on as they had gone on up to the present time. He then put it to the Opposition whether they were wise in making the claim which they were now making. He feared that to some extent they had been put in a false position and then, having expressed his belief that the amendment was put down from an absolute sense of duty and in a belief that it was absolutely the right course to pursue, he aroused a significant cheer from the Opposition. He impressed on his friends the gravity of the position, and he declared his belief that they were really walking into a trap set for them by those who were not their friends. His judgment was that they were taking a false step.

Viscount Ridley said that there were other sources of taxation open, and that Tariff Reform was the only practical alternative to the Budget which there was the least chance of carrying in the country.

Lord Lucas pointed out that in the four years of the present Parliament seven Liberal Bills had been killed by the Lords, while in the period covered by the four last Liberal Parliaments not a single Conservative measure had been rejected by the Lords.

After Lord Faber and Lord Galway had spoken, the Bishop of Hereford deeply deplored the dangerous and revolutionary course which the Lords were about to take. He vigorously defended the Budget, quoting the opinion of Professor Marshall that it was a "Social Welfare Budget." Its rejection would do much to stimulate the dangerous spirit of revolution, against which the passing of the Budget would be protection and safeguard. If the Budget were sent to the country the answer would come back: "Never again in this country shall the fundamental liberties of the people be endangered by any privileged class."

Lord Lamington, speaking from the Opposition benches in support of Lord Lansdowne's motion, also touched on the constitution question. He said that on coming home after a long absence abroad he noticed a remarkable change in the character of the House. Before he left the debate was practically limited to the leaders on the front benches. Now the occupants of the back benches gave the House the advantage of their varied knowledge and experience. This showed that the vitality and influence of the House were not diminishing but expanding.

The chief speech in defence of the Budget after the dinner hour, was delivered by Lord Northampton. He warned the Opposition peers of the dangerous forces they would let loose by rejecting the Budget. They would imperil their own existence as a branch of the Legislature. The contest over their privileges might last for many years, but it must inevitably end in their deposition. But the immediate effect of their action would be to stimulate the social unrest which prevailed among the people, and advance the movement towards Socialism. Their Lordships were playing into the hands of the extremists, and they were doing so apparenrly for the sole reason that they wanted to overthrow a Government to which they were politically opposed.

Lord Newton, who replied for the Opposition, made an unsparing attack—humorous at times—upon the Government and Bunget. Turning to the coming contest he said the constitutional question of the relations between the two Houses would play in it a very small part. Such a question exercised the minds of professors and dons and moved them to write letters to the newspapers. But did anyone suppose that the average elector would be worked into uncontrollable fury because the House of Lords declared that he must be consulted on a Bill that increased his burden of taxation?

Lord Eversley argued that the alternative to the Budget—Tariff Reform—meant the robbing of the poor for the benefit of the rich, and especially the landowner. Lord Clonbrock urged the rejection of the Budget in the interest of the tenant purchasers in Ireland, who would be hit by it very severely. The debate was then adjourned till Monday, when it will be resumed by Lord Morley of Blackburn.

The debate on the Bill was adjourned at the end of the proceedings yesterday, and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 29 and 30 when the division will be taken. This alteration in the programme was rendered necessary owing to the very large number of peers who desire to take part in the debate a sufficient reason, though a prosaic one compared with the reasons which were proffered by the credulous, some of whom supposed that the adjournment indicated a weakening on the part of the Opposition. There is no change in the attitude of the Opposition towards the Finance Bill.

HUGE TREASURY LOAN.

PENSIONS ON CREDIT.

London, Nov. 27.

Ministers during the past week have threatened the nation with "financial chaos" if the House of Lords refers the Budget to the people. No other interpretation could be placed upon Lord Pentland's speech in the House of Lords. As Lord Lansdowne has said, "Of course if you want chaos you can have chaos," but the facts which we are able to-day to lay before the public will show that chaos has already been produced as the result of Liberal finance, even before the Budget has been voted upon by the House of Lords.

The Finance Bill has broken down as a means of providing funds for the national expenditure, and the Government has already been compelled to borrow by the issue of Treasury Bills on a huge scale.

Only last week Treasury bills to the amount of £3,000,000 were taken up by the money market, but in spite of this it was announced last night that another issue of £3,000,000 is to be made next week. It will bring the total amount outstanding up to.

£29,000,000.

The total outstanding on December 1, 1908 was only.

£18,000,000.

Thus the Government have had to borrow this year an additional.

11,000,000.

This £11,000,000 of additional borrowing is more than the whole cost of old age pensions, which is eight millions as estimated, though it is possible that the estimate has been exceeded as the result of the astounding state of affairs in Ireland, where the number of pensioners is greater than the number of people over seventy. Thus the Government, so far from paying for old age pensions out of the revenue, are finding the money by loan. So much for Mr. Ure.

The explanation of the excessive borrowing is to be found in two facts:—

1. The yield of Mr. Lloyd-George's new taxes is far less than he anticipated. The Budget has not been a success.

2. The expenditure has been even greater than he calculated.

Taking his revised estimates, the following was the revenue on which he calculated in the present financial year, as compared with 1908-9:—

Revenue 1909-10	£160,800,000
Revenue 1908-9	£151,500,000
Anticipated increase in 1909-10 ...	£9,300,000

The revenue return issued early in the present week showed the following actual receipts compared with the same period of 1908-9:—

Receipts.

April 1, 1909, to November 20 ...	£81,001,000
April 1, 1908, to November 21 ...	£78,887,000
Gain in 1909	£2,114,000

Two-thirds of the year have elapsed, and the gain is less than one-fourth of what he expected.

As for expenditure, the following were his revised estimates allowing for his Sinking Fund:—

Expenditure, 1909-10	£160,600,000
Expenditure, 1908-9	£152,200,000
Increase in 1909-10	£8,400,000

The actual expenditure by the Exchequer returns of this week showed the following outgoings as compared with the same period of 1908-9:—

Expenditure April 1 to November 20, 1909	£97,070,000
Expenditure April 1 to November 21, 1908	£89,071,000
Increase in 1909	£7,999,000

Thus in the eight months that have elapsed the expenditure has so increased that it is within £401,000 of the total estimated income for the whole year.

We have this situation. The revenue has not come in as was expected, but the expenditure has increased even more than was expected. Paraphrasing Mr. Micawber, we may say, "Annual income, £20; annual expenditure, £20 0s. 6d.; result chaos."

Are the Government threats designed to hide the damage that already has been caused to British finance?

FALL IN WHISKY.

TWO GLASSES LESS OUT OF EVERY FIVE.

Mr. Lloyd-George gave figures yesterday of the fall in whisky drinking during October and the first three weeks of November. As against 6,035,000 gallons paying duty in the same period last year, the quantity this year was only 3,772,000 gallons, a decrease of 37 1-2 per cent.

The decrease put simply means that only three glasses of whisky are drunk now where five were drunk last year.

To make up the Chancellor's estimate of revenue 22,630,000 gallons have to pay duty between November 1 and March 31 next which is only 707,000 gallons less than last year but if the decrease of 37 1-2 per cent continues it is clear that the revenue will be short of his estimate.

CABINET PLANS.

ADJOURN OR PROROGUE?

Mr. Asquith had a long consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday afternoon at No. 10, Downing-street, and Mr. Winston Churchill called during their deliberations.

I have excellent authority (writes our correspondent in the Parliamentary Lobby) for stating that the Government have not yet decided whether, when the House of Commons rises next Thursday, the formality will be that of an adjournment or a prorogation. The Budget Committee of the Cabinet have considered the matter, but the decision will rest with the full Cabinet, and a series of Cabinet meetings will be necessary before the final decision is arrived at.

Between adjournment and prorogation the difference is one of high importance so far as the finances of the country are concerned. Prorogation is the formality which each year ends the Parliamentary session. Adjournment is a mere carrying over, as at the Easter recess and Whitsuntide. It means that technically Parliament is still sitting. At prorogation Bills that have not received the Royal Assent fall to the ground, resolutions expire, and neither the Lords nor the Commons have the power to sit until the King summons them again.

LEGALITY OF TAXES.

The application of the problem to the present situation is very close. As is well known, the only authority that now exists for the collection of the income-tax, the tea duty, and the increased duties on spirits and tobacco rests upon resolutions of the House of Common passed immediately after the inrroduction of the Budget. If Parliament is prorogued these resolutions come to a sudden end; there will be no longer a legal power to collect the taxes. But if Parliament is adjourned until the date of the dissolution the session continues, and it may be held that the resolutions continue with it. Therefore the new taxes may thus be collected until the first week in January with as much legality as they are collected at present.

Lord Welby, who for many years was Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, was yesterday inclined to think that this contention could be maintained.

"Always remember," he said, "that this a revolution—bloodless, but a revolution all the same—and that there is no precedent to guide us. Most of the tax collectors, although not all, and the direct servants of the Treasury, and will do what they are instructed to do, leaving disputes to be settled in the courts hereafter. Whatever happens, the financial consequences of the Peers' resolution must be very grave."

THE KING'S SPEECH.

In spite of the apparent advantages of an adjournment over prorogation, the weight of probability, I have reason for stating is in favour of the latter course. Should it be decided upon the Prime Minister will at once see the King and receive the Royal sanction for the prorogation speech.

We are officially informed that the King will held a Council on Tuesday next.

A customary phrase in the prorogation speeches, directed to the "Gentlemen of the House of Commons" alone, runs:

"I thank you for the provision which you have made for the services of the year."

This would have to be either modified or deleted, for it is obvious that provision has not yet been made for the full services of the year, and that Treasury bills must be issued to meet the nation's expenditure however complete be the orders given to the officials to go on collecting and (in Lord Camperdown's phrase) hang the consequences. The issue of Treasury bills next week is announced in another column.

Ardent Radicals are bringing pressure to bear on the Government to make its prorogation rather than adjournment. They want to make sure of the "financial confusion" which they have prophesied, and which they see no way of achieving otherwise. The more substantial members of the party consider that there is no need whatever to take such a step, and in any case they do not believe that anything serious can happen. Very little income-tax is paid in December and January, and the other taxes will be duly collected, with a little friction probably, but they will be collected nevertheless, and all trouble will be smoothed over with a short Bill when Parliament meets again.

PROGRAMME.

The decision in the House of Lords will take place about midnight on Tuesday. Next day the Commons will hold a formal meeting, so that the Prime Minister can give the required notice of the resolution he intends to prepare on Thursday. It will affirm in emphatic language the sole right of the Commons to control finance. Its terms are not likely to be divulged before Wednesday, for all the members of the Cabinet recognise that in this crisis the word must be with the Prime Minister.

Only one day is allotted for the discussion of the Prime Minister's motion. The position taken up by the Government is that the right they claim is one not to be argued, but to be asserted. Lord Crewe moved the second reading of the Bill in six words. The Commons, it is intended, will reply to the Lords in six hours, or perhaps an hour or two more.

Then on Thursday night comes the prorogation or the adjournment, which ever it may be, and the dissolution early in January, probably on the 4th.

The probable course of events may be reduced to a time-table:—

Monday.—Budget debate resumed by Lord Morley in the House of Lords.

Tuesday.—Division on Lord Lansdowne's amendment in the House of Lords.

Wednesday.—Prime Minister gives notice of his resolution in the House of Commons.

Thursday.—Debate and division on the Prime Minister's motion in the House of Commons.

Thursday (or Friday).—Prorogation or adjournment until January.

December 10.—Mass meeting of Liberals at the Albert Hall to open the election campaign. Speech by the Prime Minister. Full attendance of the Government.

December 11.—Mr. Lloyd-George opens his campaign in Carnarvon.

January 4 (about).—Dissolution.

January 8-12 (about).—General Election.

February (early).—Assembly of new Parliament.

Like the Liberals, the Unionists will open their campaign with a great meeting in London, to be addressed by Mr. Balfour, but no definite arrangements for this have been made so far.

The only thing that can be said about Portsmouth and Uxbridge, is that it is in the last degree unlikely that a by election will take place in either constituency. All along the Unionists have been anxious to fight Portsmouth, but as it was a Liberal seat the moving of the writ rests with the Chief Government Whip, and no writ has been moved. As the Portsmouth vacancy arose first the Unionists have been waiting in vain for that writ to issue, so that they could move in the matter of Uxbridge. Both constituencies must now apparently bide their time until the General Election.

LORDS AND IRISH BILL.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON DISPUTE WITH MR. BIRRELL.

The House of Lords sat for an hour yesterday to pass the Irish Land Bill, as amended by the compromise between the two Houses.

With the strain of a dramatic crisis temporarily removed, good humour and a conciliatory spirit lay over all the House. Proceedings began with a little speech from Lord Crewe. He was aware that there were various points which the Lords, particularly those from Ireland, desired to see altered. "At the same time, I am confident that even those noble Lords who feel most strongly on the subject, will admit that the Government have met their views in several most important particulars."

Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary, and Mr. Cheery, the Irish Attorney-General, sat on the steps of the Throne listening with placid faces. Worry was gone from them, for their Bill was practically through.

Lord Lansdowne acknowledged that a considerable number of amendments had been met in a reasonable spirit, but Mr. Birrell had refused to allow appeal to a judicial tribunal before compulsory purchase. "We shall have to put on record the fact that we are by no means satisfied with the terms of the proposals of the Government. My own view is, however, that considering the political conditions of the moment there is not much to be gained by the prolongation of these controversies."

The amendments of the Commons were then agreed to. One of them altered the number of members on the Congested Districts Board from thirteen to fourteen. Lord Crewe joined in the smiles of the Peers as he explained the objection to the unlucky number.

LORD C. BERESFORD.

UNRELAXED SIEGE OF PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth, Nov. 26.

The Portsmouth contest remains in a state of animated suspension. All parties are holding meetings, canvassing is being continued, everything goes on that does not involve any additional expense. The candidates are still waiting to know whether there will be a by-election at all or whether they must be prepared to eke out a protracted campaign on the miserable semi-starvation pittance of expenditure to which the electoral laws restrict them.

Lord Charles Beresford, of the three candidates, best reconciles himself to the situation. With the Navy instinct he declines to give up the blockade of the port so long as there is a chance of the enemy's fleet coming out to fight. He is perfectly convinced that if once he relaxed his vigilance the Government would immediately order a by-election, and until there is no longer the slightest possibility of a by-election happening he declines to let go.

LAST NIGHT'S SPEECHES.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD MILNER.

London, Nov. 27.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing a Tariff Reform demonstration at Hackney Baths, London, last night, said: "The approaching storm will clear the air; it will sweep aside a good deal of nonsense and wild rant, and present to your vision certain important issues.

"This quarrel between the autocracy of the Government and the privilege of the people is not a new quarrel. It began when the House of Lords threw out the Home Rule Bill—(A Voice: "Why don't they throw out Conservative Bills?") I will promise my friend that when the Conservative Government bring in a Home Rule Bill the House of Lords will throw it out". (Cheers.)

It was said that to reject the Finance Bill must produce chaotic confusion in our financial system, and saddle the country with a vast deficit. As an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer he said that talk of that kind proceeded either from ignorance or from worse. (Cheers.) The inconvenience had been grossly exaggerated. The measure of the inconvenience would be just what the present Government chose to make it.

Under Tariff Reform he would be enabled to dispense with a large part of the taxation now proposed, and at the same time stimulate British trade and industries, and respond to the valuable preference given by our over-seas dominions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Lord Morley's tenure of office as Secretary of State for India would, if he had done nothing else, be memorable for his having opened the Executive Council of the Governor-General, the Secretary of State's Council and the Privy Council to our Indian fellow-subjects. A few years ago such revolutionary changes, as some will consider them, would have been regarded by 99 out of every 100 persons in India, at any rate, as absolutely beyond the region of practical politics. It is not only in domestic affairs that we are moving rapidly, breaking entirely with the past.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In *Punch's Almanac* a fond mother is expatiating on the wonderful linguistic accomplishments of her charming daughter educated, regardless of expense on the Continent. A friend asks if the young lady also knows Esperanto. "Oh yes," is the reply, "and speaks it like a native." Dr. John Pollen ought to introduce this story into the lecture he is to deliver before the University in Dublin on Monday on "The Life-Work of Zamenhof, or a Second Language for all." Certainly, Dr. Pollen is very tenacious. I suppose Esperanto is making headway, but I confess I have never met anybody excepting our old friend who has taken it up. To him Esperanto is like King Charles's head to Mr. Dick. Last night, for example, Dr. Pollen was lecturing at Bethnal Green on "India for the Indians" and advocated a higher ambition, the world for India by what he called the stimulation of India's industries and the cultivation of a world language. What a thing enthusiasm is!

Mr. Theodore Morison, of the India Council, is never tired of discoursing on his favourite subject Mahommedan Education. This afternoon, at a meeting of the Aligarh College Association, he has been repeating his well-known views, the subject of his lecture being "the Moslem Educational Policy in India." Sir James Digges La Touche was in the chair and there was a discussion. Mr. Syed Ameer Ali agreed with and Mr. Bilgrami disagreed with the lecturer.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will your allow me, through your columns, to thank all who supported the Special Benefit Performance of the Excelsior Cinematograph Co. last evening on behalf of the Indo-British Institution.

I would also like to express publicly on behalf of the Committee of the Institution, our deep gratitude to the Proprietors of the Cinematograph Co., for the splendid Entertainment provided for us; and although the prices were raised I think all who were present will agree that the performance was well worth the prices charged for admission.

The proprietors of the Excelsior Co., acted in an exceedingly generous manner, the whole of the proceeds being given to the Institution, nothing whatever being deducted for expenses, and the whole of the takings, Rs. 834-9-0, being handed over and in addition the Company added a sum of Rs 175-3-0 to make up the grand total of Rs. 1,000, and this sum of Rs. 1,000 was handed over to me this morning and has been placed to the credit of the Funds of the Indo-British Institution.

Our grateful thanks are also due to those ladies who at very short notice very kindly saw to the distribution of the programmes and whose graceful services added a considerable sum to the proceeds.

Mention must also be made of the kind services of the G. I. P. Vol. Band who provided a capital selection of music before the performance and during the interval.

Again thanking one and all for so splendid a result.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN B. GLASS, Hon. Sec.

December, 8th.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sail at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E...	13 31	9 44	8 38
Turquoise...	J W Stokes and F J Preston.........	21 1	13 0	9 42
Melody......	J B K Macbeth ...	18 3	13 13	18 21
Eileen IV...	J F Watson.........	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course: Cee vessel to N Karanja Buoy thence to mark Buoy thence to Cee vessel (leaving all marks to Starboard) thence to mark Buoy, leaving it to Port and home to Cee Vessel = 11·51 miles. Time-limit 6-15.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP—Sail at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowance. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 33	Officers Gloucesters E F Watson.
Pixie	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall.
Lylie	3 2	R. G. Monteath.
Erin	1 31	Col. Mead.
Peewit...............	8 20	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	21 59	Officers H M Mint.

Course: Cee vessel to Sunk Rock leaving it to Port thence to N. Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence to mark Buoy leaving it to Starboard thence to Cee vessel = 9·11 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP—Sail at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	3 7	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Maud	1 52	Officers, R E
Mavournun	0 37	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	2 30	J J Welch.
Lapwing	3 7	C N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	3 45	R. Walker.
Jean	9 22	B C Reade.
Marie Louise......	4 22	K MacIver.
Weewin............	Scr	L C Hepcroft.

Course: Cee vessel to P and O Buoy thence to mark Buoy thence to Cee vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 7·54 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Nov. 22.

Royal Naval Reserve.—The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R H Stringer Sept 5; G Gibbons Sept 29.

War Office, Nov 23.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt W A Payn, the King's Shropshire Light Inf to be a Staff captain, vice Major J A Strick, appointed a deputy-assistant adjutant and quarter-master-general Nov 17. Capt H E Sturgis, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen C T E Metcalfe, CB, commanding the Sixth Division Nov 6.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery—Capt E F Creswell, RA, to be an instructor in gunnery first class, vice Capt L B S Christie, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Nov 18.

Cavalry.

13th Hussars—Supernumerary Capt W A Kennard is restored to the Establishment, vice W Pepys, resigned Nov 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Supernumerary Capt the Hon O H Stanley is restored to the Establishment, vice R W Lamb; Capt R W Lamb to be adjutant, vice the Hon O H Stanley Oct 1.

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E F Nelson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List Nov 22; Major and Brevet Col H E Stanton, D S O, side-de-camp to the King, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice G B Smith, placed on the Half-pay List Nov 7; Capt C H Ziegler retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt C E T Rolland is restored to the Establishment, vice G H Ziegler Nov 24.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major W Ewbank to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col S G Burrard, placed on the Half-pay List; Capt and Brevet Major A J Craven to be major, vice W Ewbank Nov 15; Capt H H Turner to be Major, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 23.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Lieut the Hon J F Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis to be captan, vice R C A McCalmont, seconded Oct 26.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C H L James, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Nov 23; Major D Sapte to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col C H L James, Nov 23, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from Feb 17, 1908,

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Second Lieut H W Dakeyne to be lieutenant vice J M Lorimer, admited to the Indian Army Sept 17.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt J A Doig, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, vice S H Thwaites, resigned, with precedence next below H V C Turnbull Nov 9.

The Worcestershire Regt—Capt H Crawshay retires on retired pay Nov 24; Lieut J G Smyth-Osbourne to be adjutant, vice Capt W J Dugan Nov 23.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Major T S Smith retires on retired pay; Capt P B Strafford to be major, vice T S Smith November 24.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Qemr and Honorary Capt C Phillips retires on retired pay. Sergt-Major T A Jones to be quarter-master, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt C Phillips November 24.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Supernumerary Capt D F Campbell, D S O, is restored to the Establishment, vice F R Tarleton, seconded for service under the Colonial Office August 6; Capt C W E Gordon to be adjutant, vice Lieut J M Blair, appointed station Staff Officer, Kasauli November 1.

The Manchester Regt—Lieut E G Sotham is seconded for service under the Colonial Office October 28.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Second Lieut A E C Harris to be lieutenant, vice A C Cameron, retired November 10.

The Highland Light Inf—Lieut G M Knight to be captain, vice A W D Gaussen, seconded November 1.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—N J B Leslie, vice J A W Spencer, seconded; R G Hopwood, vice N J B Leslie, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut J A W Spencer, adjutant, 5th City of London batt. the London Regt London Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Oct 22.

The Army Service Corps—Qemr. and Honorary Capt G S Blake is placed on retired pay. First Class Staff Sergt-Major G C Morris to be quarter-master, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt G S Blake Nov 24.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, Half-pay List, to be colonels:—E F Nelson Nov 22; C H L James Nov 23.

The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants, Army Service Corps, are granted the honorary rank of captain:—G. S. Blake, O. G. Jones, A. Barron Nov. 22.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The Antrim Royal Garrison Reserve Art.—Capt. W. Baird to be major Aug. 11; H. W. Barras to be second lieutenant (on probation) July 28.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Hampshire Regt.—C. E. Morgan to be second lieutenant (on probation) Nov. 24.

4th Connaught Rangers—A. F. R. Power to be second lieutenant (on probation) Nov. 24.

3rd Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—C. H. Pares to be second lieutenant (on probation) Nov. 24.

The Army Service Corps.

Supplementary List—Second Lieut. E. D. Johns resigns his commission Nov. 24.

Whitehall, November 25.

The King has been pleased to direct the preparation of Warrants for His Majesty's signature, authorizing Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom upon each of the undermentioned Gentlemen, and the heirs male of their respective bodies lawfully begotten:—

James Puckering Gibson of Regent-terrace in the County of the City of Edinburgh, Esquire, late Lord Provost of the said City.

The Right Honourable William Moore Johnson of the City of Dublin, one of the Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division.

Henry Bell of Mynthurst in the parish of Leigh in the County of Surrey, Esquire.

Whitehall, November 26,

His Majesty The King has been pleased to award the Edward Medal of the First Class to Joseph Davis.

On the 16th July, 1909, three men were employed at the bottom of a shaft in a gold mine at Bendigo, Australia. They had prepared two holes for blasting and the charges had been placed. Two of the men Darcey and Davis, had retired to a place of safety; Allen, the third man, remained to set fire to the charges.

Having done this he proceeded to climb up the ladder to a safe place but on reaching the top fell back to the bottom of the shaft. Davis at once descended the ladder and found Allen lying right on top of the two holes containing the charges. He seized him and dragged him to the east end of the shaft and lay on the top of him to keep him still.

Whitehall, November 25.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Syed Ameer Ali, C. I. E. to be a Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the provisions of section 1 of the Act 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 41.

Foreign Office, November 3,

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Charles Bleeb, Esq., to be His Mejesty's Consul-General for all the coast line of Egypt east of Damietta Light to El Arish, the Suez Maritime Canal and the banks of the Canal including the towns of Ismailia and Suez, to reside at Port Said.

War Office, Whitehall, November, 26.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Second Lieutenant Harold W. Hall to be Lieutenant, vice N. C. Simpson, resigned. Dated 11th October.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), Lieutenant Norman E. Gore-Langton resigns his Commission. Dated 27th November.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Richard Knowlden is placed on retired pay. Dated 25 November.

Quartermaster-Sergeant George Burridge to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain R. Knowlden. Dated 27th November.

14th King's Hussars, Second Lieutenant Maurice J. Ambler to be Lieutenant, vice P. F. Villiers, seconded. Dated 29th September.

16th The Queen's Lancers, Major Alexander E. Earl of Dunmore, V.C., M.V.O., retires on retired pay. Dated 27th November.

Captain Charles L. K. Campbell to be Major, vice A E Earl of Dunmore, VC., MVO. Dated 27th November.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Cecil J C Maunsell retires on temporary retired pay, under the provisions of Article 510 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 27th November.

Supernumerary Captain Edward H. Phillips, DSO, is restored to the establishment, vice F. C. Bryant. Dated 11th November.

Captain Frederick C Bryant to be Adjutant, vice E H Phillips, DSO. Dated 11th November.

Royal Garrison Artillery:—Hong Kong—Singapore Battalion, Jemadar Hakam Singh to be Subadar, vice Lal Singh, retired. Dated 13th October.

Royal Malta Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Mattei is placed on retired pay. Dated 25th November.

Major Alfred Trapani to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A. Mattei. Dated 25th November.

Captain Louis Monreal to be Major, vice A. Trapani. Dated 25th November.

Supernumerary Captain Walter D. Vella is restored to the establishment, vice V. C. Micallef. Dated 19th July.

Captain Victor C. Micallef to be Adjutant, vice W. D. Vella. Dated 19th July.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John H. W. Knight-Bruce to be Lieutenant vice E. V. M. Shelley, seconded Dated 27th October.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light infantry Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Courtney H. Stisted retires on retired pay. Dated 27th November.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Thomas H. O. Crawley to be Lieutnant, vice H. P. Dobson, appointed Adjutant. Dated 16th October.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John Sydney Townshend, from 3rd Battalion The Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant L R Manners, resigned. Dated 27th November.

The Essex Regiment Lieutenant William A C Duke retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907. Dated 27th November.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Sir Frederick V L Robinson Bart. to be Captain, vice S H J Thunder, appointed Adjutant. Dated 21st August.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Second Lieutenant Andrew A G Gillespie resigns his Commission. Dated 27th November.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Martin Brannigan to be temporary Roman Catholic Chaplain. Dated 27th November.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Gladys M Watkins, Staff Nurse is confirmed in her appointment her period of provisional service having expired.

Miss Norah Molloy to be Staff Nurse provisionally. Dated 15th November.

Memoranda.

Surgeon General William L Gubbins, C B M V O M B Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Service to be an honorary Surgeon to The King vice Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C E Harrison, C V O M B retired. Dated 19th October.

Lieutentant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward T Taylor on completion of his period of service under the Canadian Government is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 12th October.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 10.

The slight disturbance which gave rain in Central Persia yesterday has travelled eastwards and has caused an increase of cloud in South-East Persia and Baluchistan. Light cloud has also spread over the greater part of the North-West of India.

Forecast.—Rainfall is unlikely beyond a few falls in the extreme South of the Peninsula.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Several slight shocks of earthquake have been recorded at Simla of which the chief was at 5 hours 9 minutes this morning from an approximate distance of 4,000 miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have become moderately clouded at Ambala but remain clear elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal; the minimum is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in Upper Sind but normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and in excess at Jeypore.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light to moderate cloud has spread over the whole division. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Veraval but normal or in excess over the rest of the division the minimum is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has spread over Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind and Rajputana. This appears to be due to the eastward movement of disturbed conditions from Persia. Weather, however, is dry over the whole reporting area in India and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 10.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 26 h November, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beckhouse, Miss R	Mareyan, Mr M
Begg, Mrs H A	Mitchell, Col G W
Begg, Mr G D	O'Dawd, Mr G R
Jambell, Mr W	Percival, Mr R
Conrad, Miss P	Percival, Mrs and infant
Dowal, Mr G N	Peake, Mr C W
Gilmour, Miss	Sloggett, Surg G M A T
Johnson, Capt A R	Smith, Major H A
Johnstone, Mr C A M	Smith, Mrs
Jacks, Mr T	Stevenson, Miss
Kapoor, Dr S R	Williamson, Mr H R
Leith, Mr	Walker, Mr G H F
Money, Maj J R D	Wragge, Mr G W
Medlock, Mr H	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alston, Mr W	Munn, Mr H R D
Alexander, Mr R B T	MacGregor, Mr R O
Baxter, Mr J H	Morrison, Mr R M
Burchell, Miss	Minley, Mr W K
Caspers, Mr E P	Maar, Mr W H
Church, Mr	Mudie, Mr P
Chatterjee, Mr M B	Mudalian, Sub-Inspector A K
Edie, Mr J W	Petrochino, Mr A S
Edie, Mrs	Peake, Mr C W
Edie, Mr D C K and Mrs	Stewart, Miss F
Glass, Mr J W	Shaw, Mr F W
Glass, Miss	Todd, Mr A A
Gardner, Mr H A	Thurston, Mr J W
Grant, Mr A	Townsend, Col C C
Hudson, Mr H G	Wilkinson, Mr R
Johnson, Capt H G	Wilkinson, Mrs
Johnson, Mrs	Yusuf, Mr M
Kuchler, Mr G W	

FROM BRINDISI.

Gibbs, Mr A	Marr, Mr W A

FROM PORTSAID.—Waller, Miss E H

FOR KARACHI.

Barton, Miss	Ireland, Mrs
Dixon, Col P E	Jones, Capt J W
Griffiths, Mr V F	Pilcher, Mr A J
Haworth, Mr R	Templer, Mr W

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

478-09 Payne and Co Aga Gulam Hussein Lari vs Aga Faruksha Bin Aga Akbarsha Pest R K and Co.

257-09 Pestonji R K and Co Bruel and Co a firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas & Co part heard.

735-04 Nanu H and Co Ganpatram Atmaram vs G Jairam Joshi and others S A Tyabji Raghavaya B and N.

Testamentary Suits.

10-09 T A Ghandy J Gowerdhandas vs Dwarkaprasad Raghubir Payne and Co,

12-09 Nanu H and Co Edulji Merwanji Mehta and another vs Jamshedji Merwanji Mehta M B Chottia.

13-1909 Ard H D and Co Bai Rhiabai widow vs Zainaboo widow Jam R and D

14-09 Matubhai J and M T Shamji vs N Ladha Madhowji K and C.

Long Causes.

590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Aly Khan Valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji Merwanji Heerena Sham M and H.

562-09 H A Ghandy Brijmohundas Balaram and another vs The New Mofussil Co Ltd Craw B and C.

507-09 Payne and Co Parkha Natha and Co a firm vs Damodhar Ganesh Purkur and others Jam R and D and Bhai K and G.

526-09 S A Tyabji Narmadabai and another vs Hurgovandas Narotumdas C P D'Cunha.

527-09 Little and Co Treacher and Co Ltd vs Mahomedally Adamji Pirbhoy Bick M and R

528-09 M R Sayani Kutbudin Amirsaheb vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongwalla Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD),

After the Chamber matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

Land Acquisition Reference.

1-09 E F Nicholson In re Land Acquisition Act I 94 and in re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jenangir M and S.

3-09 E F Nicholsoh In re Land Acquisition Act I 94 and re Government vs Deviram Nanji Jehangir M and S.

687-08 Payne and Co Mahomed Hussein Matar vs Arbuthnot Evart and Co a firm Craigie B and Co.

163-09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiboo, vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Bart and another Pestonji, R K and Co. Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

312-09 D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphtary F and D part heard.

363-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co.

223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.

278-09 M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas, S B Mehta, Dhirajlal Panchand Shroff vs Manilal Kesrising and others, Bhaisanker, K and G.

371-09 Daphtary F and D, Premchand Khubchand vs Suranchand Laxmichand and another, Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

544-09 Jehangir and S P Khubchand and others vs M Jaichand Matubhoy J and M.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co, G Sadershana Charia vs R C Nathmaria Charia, Nanu H and Co.

433-11116-09 Payne and Co Vuja Tulluck and others vs Abdool Kayoom Abdul Hussein Mamajiwalla—Jeh M and co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co partheard

113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.

129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.

183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Spolding vs Jijibhoy N Todiwalla and others Payne & Jo.

44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.

309-09 Raghavaya B & N H Ragunath the firm vs Mahomed Seedick Saheb valad Haji Adam Saheb and others Nanu H & Co.

412-09 Mehta & D Jethibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Motichand & D.

593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

811-08 Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalchand and others vs H S Harachand M B Chothia.

651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others Ali Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

355-09 Captain and V Adamji Shaikh Samsoodin Contractor vs The Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

456-09 Dik D and S Hiralal Hurprasad and vs Bai Nangi widow and others [Khun L and M.

511-09 Captain and V Baboorao Ravikarandas vs Maganlal Bulakhidas Edg G W and Co.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

NERVITOGEN

OR

TONIC SYRUP OF GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.

A RELIABLE

BLOOD BRAIN

AND

NERVE TONIC.

The gratest of all Tonics gives new life and energy to the entire system.

Fortifies the body to resist AGUE, MALARIA, and FEVERS. Stimulates the nervous system, giving new tone and vigor to the corpsules of the blood.

The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this reconperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup proves a most valuable weapon in the armamentarium of the Physician in dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely defined group of symptoms usually denoted by the term neurasthenia. Also since the condition of the whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycero-phosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts—namely, Dr. Bostock Hill, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. T. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while it contains in addition "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' aboratory
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "NERVITOGEN TONIC SYRUP." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, it contains suitable quantities of important nerve tonics. It is a very elegant preparation of pleasant odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camp., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc., Official Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick, under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

WILLIAM T. RIGBY, F.I.C., Additional County Analyst and Deputy Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick.

We remain,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL AND RIGBY,

Public Analysts.

THE STANLEY MEDICINE CO., LONDON,

SOLE AGENTS,

M. T. MADON & CO. CORNER SHOP, 24-76, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Who will be pleased to send a sample of the syrup to any Medical man Free of Cost on application.

THE "CITY" WATCH

THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved. RS. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE

A

(Tasteless Quinine)

Supplied in

Powder and Tabloids

The only reliable remedy against

MALARIA

Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.

Beware of Imitations.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. SUCH AS

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 19, 1908.

"IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have received hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy cure may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their anormous sale. To be had of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR & SON

LIMITED,

LONDON. ABERDEEN. AND SEVILLE,

(BOMBAY DEPOT:—89-91, Apollo Street),

MANUFACTURERS OF

Marmalade,

Jams, Jellies,

AND ALL VARIETIES OF

Preserved Provisions.

BY SPECIAL ROYAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

Awarded Thirty-One Gold Medals

for Superior Quality at International Exhibitions.

BREAKFAST AND LUNCHEON DELICACIES.

BOMBAY DEPOT:

SAMUEL FITZE & Co., LTD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

To whom all Orders and Correspondence should be addressed.

DETAILED PRICE LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 9th December.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 82 3/8—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·21 unchgd.
Rentes 3 per cent. 99 3-4+1-4
Berlin Cheques on London. 20·46 1-2, same
Bar Silver Spot. 23 7-8+1/8
Do. 2 months hence. 23 7/8+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver. Firm.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 62 1-2 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1/3 31-32 same.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent, since 9th December.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) £97 11/16—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 3 3/4—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 3/8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8—1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9 same
Interest day to-day loans 3 1/4—3/8

MANCHESTER, 9th December.

COTTON.

The following is the report of John Muir and Co., dated Manchester, November 19th:—

The cloth market continues in the same deplorable condition prevailing for some time past. Demand for India is on a meagre scale, and with few exceptions the figures which dealers are willing to pay are altogether out of the reach of makers. Occasional transactions are mentioned for China, generally cases where producers have been in a position to accept rates materially below present cost. In the Mediterranean outlets, piece-goods are selling much below to-day's quotations, in fact, this applies to most of the foreign markets. We learn that cotton-growers in Egypt, owing to the deterioration in the crop, have sold more than they are now likely to pick, and will consequently be short to this extent. Business in finishing qualities is almost confined to stock lots obtainable on favourable terms. Sellers in the Home Trade report difficulty in getting customers to take delivery of even low-priced contracts. There is little change in values and the turnover is very poor.

YARNS.—No satisfactory change can be noted in connection with this market, demand continuing on a small scale. In American descriptions, notwithstanding the curtailed output, stocks show signs of accumulating in first hands, sales of any weight both in twist and weft being very rare. The lower qualities of Egyptian spinnings are slightly easier, but in the finer combed grades quotations are maintained with considerable firmness. Few producers however are making any important additions to existing engagements. Export inquiry continues poor and business is difficult to secure. Prices after fluctuating are on balance about as last Friday.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 12,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. 3,000, 3,000 called.
Do. Day's Imports 4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Good demand.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures. Quiet
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian. Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market. Steady.
Mid-Americans 8·01+14
Egyptian F. G. F. 13 7/16 unchgd.

	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7·79	7·82	7·84	7·88	7·90
Mid. Uplands	+7	+7	+7	+8	+8
G. O. C.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
Liverpool	7·91	7·90	7·88	7·54	
Arrivals	+7	+8	+8	+9	

New York, 9th December.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Dady's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 26,000
Last Year ... — ... 59,000

Futures at New York......
Jan. 14·80 — 1
Do at New York.........
May 15·38 — 8
Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14 95 unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars ...	51 7-8 +1-4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 11-16+1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan 14·98—4
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15·64 unchgd

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs 37 same.
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 35 7/8 same.
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.
Tone—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian
Months, Dec.-Jan.
Buyers, etc., Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F 40 7-8+1-4
Do. Months, Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc., Canal Buyers.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 40 3-4
Do. Months, Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. Canal Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7 4 1/2 Value.

SUGAR.

German Sugar C. and F.
India Double Bags
May-Aug. at 15 6 Sellers—Dull.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ... ... £ 68 10
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 6 1/16

BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report in the market and prices for T. T. are quoted 1s. 4 3-32d. and for demand 1-4 1-8 and 3 months' sight Bills at 1-4 11-32s. at which some business was done. There was a of England decline of 1-2 per cent. in the rate of interest of the bank and it stands now at 4 1 2 of.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d
Demand Do.	1s. 4 1/8d
3 m/s. credits	1s. 4 11/32d
Do. Francs ...	171 1/2
Do. Marks ...	139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	130 1/4
„ Shanghai	173 1/2
„ Japan	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The tone of the market to-day was firm and business was done at Rs. 93-2-0 to Rs. 93-2-6 and closed at the same rates.

About £500,000 were withdrawn for South America from the Bank of England.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£35,900,000 Dec.	£ 400,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,200,000 Inc.	£1,900,000
Other Deposits	...£38,600,000 Dec.	£3,198,000
Government Securities	£14,400,000	£ unchgd.
Other Securities	...£33,100,000 „	£ 400,000
Notes and Gold	...£26,000,000 Inc	£ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up by 1-8 at 23 7-8 steady and 23 1-8 for forward. New York was quoted 1-4 high at 51 7-8. Local market is very steady and prices are daily advancing. There was a good demand both for ready and forward and a good business was done. There is every probability of a further rise and prices may go up to Rs. 64. There is no material change to report in the gold market and as long as exchange is firm there is no chance of a near rise.

We quote:—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
National Bank ...	24	1	9
Chartered Bank ...	24	1	0
Specie Bank ...	24	0	0
97 touch (Chinto) ...	23	6	0
92 (Fakirshett) ...	23	8	0
Mints' Slabs ...	24	1	0
Australian ...	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	2	6
Do Dragoon...	15	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	
17 Penny ready ...	63	3	0
17 1/2 Penny „ ...	63	4	0
1st Settlement ...	63	4	0
2nd „ ...	63	8	0
Local per tola ...	0	9	9

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Market here is quiet and steady. Mouraseeds, Poppyseed and Gingelly remain unchanged. Red Gingelly was at Rs. 39 1-2/40 and kabra at Rs. 41 1-2/42 1-2.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 9 12
Linseed, Small	... „ 9 10
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 6 5
Yellow do.	... „ 6 14
Poppyseed	... „ 9 6
Castorseed	... „ 33 1-2/34
Mowraseed	... „ 6 1 0
Maize	... „ 21 1-2/22
Groundnuts	... „ 37
Khandesh Howri	... „ 43/44
Gin, Black Beaver	... „ 40/43 1-2
Do. Meggi	... „ 42/43
Do. Black Katni	... „ 38/39
Wheat Red Khandwa	... „ 45/50

Summary of daily arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 9th December:—

Wheat ...	5,754 cwts.
Linseed ...	2,062 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	990 „
Gingellyseed ...	31,369 „
Poppyseed ...	602 „
Groundnuts ...	3,210 „
Castorseed ...	2,594 „
Rice ...	2,113 „
Myrabollams ...	817 „
Cottonseed ...	34,014 „
Mowraseed ...	1,052 „
Gram ...	2,639 „
Joowar ...	532 „
Maize ...	2,180 „

LOCAL YARN.

As Cotton is daily advancing mills demand higher prices and the tone of market is very firm and unless mills get their own prices they are not inclined to sell. There is a good enquiry from Hongkong market of 10s and 20s. 5,500 bales are reported as sold in the fortnight. Hongkong sales and stock unsold stands at bales 1,400. Exchange for Hongkong is 130 with an upward tendency. The following sales were made to-day:—

Bales.		
	Bought by Shipper.	
200 Assur	No. 12	at 6 7 1-2
200 „	„ 10	at 6 6
100 New Empress	„ 10	at 6 6
100 China	„ 20	at 7 2 1-2
	Bought by Bazar.	
100 Currimbhoy	„ 12	at 6 9 1-2
200 Ripen	„ 20	at 7 3 1-2

SPINNINGS.

The opening tone was quiet and Petits were quoted at Rs. 3505 and closed also at the same rates.

We quote:—

Currimbhoy ...	1,012 1-2
Colaba Land Mill ...	1117 1-2
Standard ...	1,165
Framji Petits ...	1,755
Emperor Edward ...	860
Kohinoor ...	710
Cresent ...	87 1/2
Swadeshi... ...	1,210
Nagpore ...	1,765

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,490
Bank of India ...	64 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	53 1/2
Bombay Merchants Bank. ...	10 1/2

SHARES.

The market is dull and prices have declined in many cases specially of mill shares with a very few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,492 1-2; Bombay Merchants Bank shares have declined to Rs. 10 1-2; Bank of India's to Rs. 64 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 53 1-2; Press shares are weak; Mofussils are quiet at Rs. 720, Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2, New Berars at Rs. 545. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have declined to Rs. 410, Century mill shares to Rs. 295; Central India's in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,560 and then have jumped up to Rs. 1,610; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,120; Davids have dropped to Rs. 390; Khattau Makanji Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 770; Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 705; Maneckji Petits have closed steady at Rs. 3,510 for January settlement; New Great Easterns are weak at Rs. 197 1-2, Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 900; Standards have declined to Rs. 1,170; Swadeshis' to Rs. 1,185. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah new issues have declined to Rs. 435 and old issues to Rs. 445; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 705; Bombay Telephone Co.'s shares are steady at Rs. 32 1-2; Treachers have been put through at Rs. 560; Tata Iron and Steel Co., shares have improved, Ordinary shares to Rs. 13 1-2; Preference shares to Rs. 60, and Deferred shares to Rs. 63; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have gradually declined to Rs. 317 1-2, and Preference shares to Rs. 272 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 92 and Preference shares at Rs. 151. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway shares are unchanged at Rs. 437 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej have declined to Rs. 580; and new issues are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 22 1-2 premium per share. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations with little or nothing doing in them.

COTTON.

Telegram has been received by various firms of the actual account of crop and it is estimated as Rs. 16,000,000. This caused prices to jump by Rs. 2. There were good sales effected to-day and those who had not covered their engagements either bought or settled where they could get a chance to settle at a rupee lower than the current quotations. Mills are buying freely and there is every probability of a further rise in prices. The following purchases were made to-day.

Bales			Rs.
1500	Broach fine Japan Cotton Trdg. Co.		313 Mar.
500	Sawginned good	„ „	289 Ap-May
300	Parboni	„ „ „	291/2
300	Akola	„ „ „	282
200	Warora	R. D. Master	275
100	Khandesh	A. Moritz and Co.	248
100	Mulkapore	„	266
500	Bengal gin fine	Gaddum Co.	280
200	Malkapore	Volkart Bros.	260
500	Bengal	„	249/51
200	Khandesh	Bombay Co.	355
200	Akola	„	265
200	Karanja	„	268

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Gin Fine ...	256	247
„ F. Good ...	246	237
Khandesh Fine ...	257	252
„ F. Good ...	250	245
Amraoti Fine ...	269	260
„ F. Good ...	257	255
Khangaum Akola Fine...	265	260
„ F. Good ...	258	251
Dhamangaon Poolgaon...	269	264
„ F. Good...	262	259
Yeotmal Fine ...	274	270
„ F. Good ...	267	267
Nagpore Fine ...	278	273
„ F. Good ...	271	268
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	282	279
„ F. Good ...	271	275
Methia Fine ...	257	251
„ F. Good ...	253	243
Broach Gin ...	312	March
„ Good ...	289	„
Sawginned Good ...	290	Apl-May
Westerns „ ...	280	„
Coompta „ ...	295	„

Daily arrivals of cotton by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 9th Dec.:—

Khandesh ...	3,978 Bales
Central India ...	484 „
Barsi and Nagur ...	2,591 „
Berar ...	55 „
Central Provinces ...	2,219 „
Umras... ...	2,323 „
Dholera ...	413 „
Westerns ...	4 „
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	4,830 „
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	127 „
Sind ...	145 „
Persian... ...	5 „
	14,846 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, 8th December.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.—Jan.	7·75 —4
Jan.—Feb.	7·79 —3
Feb.—Mar.	7·80 —4
Mar.—Apl.	7·85 —3
Apl.—May.	7·87 —3
May—June	7·88 —3
June—July	7·87 —2
July—Aug.	7·84 —4
Aug.—Sept.	7·80 —4

COTTON.

Statement showing the exports of cotton from India to Europe, China and Japan, from 1st to 31st Oct. 1909.

From.	To Great Britain bales.	To Continent bales.	To China. Rs.	To Japan. Rs.	Total.
Bombay ...	771	16523	900	3144	20339
Calcutta ...	272	2242	538	1502	4555
Karachi ...	nil.	1798	...	...	3798
Madras ...	124	3048	...	...	3172
Coconada and Ports North of Madras ...	62	2592	...	..	2654
Tuticorin ...	2260	310	...	6	2576
Total. ...	3491	27513	1438	4652	37094
Exported same last year ...	1298	36768	4130	17708	59904
From	1st Jan	to 31st	Oct. 19	09.	
Bombay ...	21310	486415	47587	59960	1064912
Calcutta ...	5313	47811	1832	16467	71423
Karrachi ...	1170	211747	100	56	213073
Madras ...	4875	49276	625	12660	67436
Cocanada and ports north of Madras ...	4579	40521	1362	2500	48962
Tuticorin ...	23054	9878	950	78625	112507
Total ...	60301	845648	52456	619908	1578313
Exported last year ...	59802	867326	51755	380794	1359627

Statement showing the exports of wheat and seeds to Europe and Port Said (for order) from 1st Jan. to 31st Oct. 1909:—

LINSEED.

From 1st to 31st Oct. 1909.

From.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Bombay	nil	125,930	125,930
Calcutta	83,687	127,481	211,168
Total. ...	83,687	257,411	337,168
Same exported last year	66,728	116,309	183,037
From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct. 1909.			
Bombay	179	1,568,399	1,568,578
Calcutta	1,699,109	826,298	2,525,407
Total. ...	1,699,288	2,394,697	4,093,985
Exported same last year ...	1,098,631	1,664,880	2,763,511
From 1st to 31st Oct. 1909.			
Bombay	2,009	140,796	142,805
Calcutta	......	16,004	16,004
Karachi	11,760	98,688	110,445
Total ...	13,769	255,488	269,257
Same last year ...	4,147	95,970	100,117

RAPESEED.

From 1st January to 31st Oct. 1909.

	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay	14,752	1,023,817	1,038,669
Calcutta	55,989	768,662	8,24,651
Karrachi	277,551	2,586,695	2,864,246
Coconada and ports north of Madras..	......	4,982	4,982
Total ...	3,48,292	4,383,656	4,731,948
Same last year ...	1,54,060	2,265,761	2,419,821

GINGELLY SEED.

From 1st to 31st Oct. 1909.

Bombay	......	31,216	31,216
Calcutta	......	......	......
Karachi	......	......	......
Madras	......	......	......
Coconada and Ports North of Madras..	5,856	22,686	28,542
Total ...	5,856	53,902	59,758
Same last year ...	224	53,500	53,724

GINGELLY SEED.

From 1st Jan. to 31 Oct. 1909.

From.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay		917,091	917,091
Calcutta		46,884	46,884
Karachi		2,68,022	268,022
Coconada and Ports North of Madras.	9,759	97,972	107,731
Total ...	9,759	1,329,969	1,339,728
Same last year ...	224	688,962	689,186

WHEAT.

From 1st to 31st Oct. 1909.

Bombay	10,150	......	10,150
Calcutta	......	......	......
Karachi	235,417	103,180	3,38,597
Total ...	245,567	103,180	3,48,747
Same last year ...	393,203	68,760	461,963
From 1st Jan. to 31st Oct. 1909.			
Bombay	1,327,249	805,816	2,133,065
Calcutta	2,018,114	551,380	2,569,494
Karachi	3,593,926	8,521,897	12,15,823
Total ...	6,939,289	9,829,093	16,818382
Same last year ...	1,606,230	493,507	2,099,737

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, 9th December.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
22 Boxes ...	11,21,280	2,25,000	...
29 do ...	...	21,75,000	...
7 do ...	1,15,200	3,75,000	...
2 do ...	1,15,200	...	...
30 do ...	...	22,50,000	...
7 do ...	3,45,600	1,05,000	...
3 do ...	1,92,000	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 do ...	76,800	...	...
5 Bundles...	...	510	27
3 Packages	...	4,500	2,065
4 Cases ...	...	1,125	6,416
2 Boxes ...	1,53,600	...	...

SILVER.

Bullions. Rs.	Dollars. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
5 Bundles ...	...	9,263	...
3 Packages ...	...	2,880	...
4 Cases ...	...	7,500	...
......	...	...	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India ...	Salsette	London
Do ...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India.	do	do
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking corp ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	do	do
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris ...	do	do
Sundry Importers ...	Bulimba	Muscat
Do ...	Haidari	Jeddah
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris ...	Dwarka	Muscat
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	Salsette	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th December.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	50	61,560
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	54	62,763

COUNCIL BILL.

EXTRA COUNCIL BILLS—
Calcutta ... ... Rs. 70,000 at 1s 4 1/8d.
Extra T. T. Calcutta ... Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s 4 5/32d

FREIGHTS.

For ready open ports, February to May 15, there is ample tonnage with little enquiry only, therefore the market keeps quiet. Hamburg ready steamer had to take 13 to fill up.

In forward freights very little is doing; but owners keep firm and other ports are showing some improvement, for instance Rice, Ports, sellers, here:—

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp ...	15 0	15 0
Dunkirk ...	15 0	15 0
Havre ...	16 0	15 6
Hull ...	14 9	14 6
Liverpool ...	15 6	15 6
Marseilles ...	15 6	15 6
Genoa ...	15 6	15 0
London... ...	......	15 0
Hamburg ...	15 6	15 6
Trieste ...	17 6	17 0
Venice ...	17 6	17 0
Open Ports ...	...	

PENANG JIN FREIGHTS.

In the begining of the week prices ruled same as last but yesterday there was a rise of one dollar and it stands at 74 dollars. The bazaar dealers are not inclined to enter into fresh contracts at these rates as they are not certain as to what quantity will be brought by the incoming china mail expected on the 13th instant. If the shipment is large then prices will not go higher but under any case there will not be a fall at present.

METALS.

The week's sales, both for yellow metal and copper, amount to 800 bundles in all, out of which yellow metal sales were large. In prices there was a rise of annas 2 in yellow metal on account of good enquiry but in copper, in the absence of demand prices, declined by 2 annas.

London prices advanced this week in copper and stand at £69, while yellow metal is quoted at £57. This week a firm sold 300 bundles of ready copper at £68 5s. and yellow metal at £56 and English at £56 10s. December and January.

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21, 28, 35, 42	Rs. 55 2
	56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 48 6
Tin Ingots.		Rs. 39 6
Spelter S M		19 0
M M		Rs. 19 0 0
G not available		
Georgshutts		Rs. 22 8
Copper Ingots K S		„ 49 14
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16,	„ 47 0
	10, 12,	„ 48 0

GREY GOODS.

Prices in 39 shirtings of known makes have advanced by 1 anna and by next week we may hope to see a further rise. Cotton has reached 8d. and after the Hindu month which ends on Sunday, there will be again brisk buying in the bazar. Low counts cloths are getting very scanty in the bazar and prices are daily on the rise. The difference in prices here and in Manchester is so great, that dealers, after their last better experience, do not wish to make any purchases at such prices.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5	4	0
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	„	5	9	0
Do. 100,000	„	6	1	0
Do. 4025	„	4	11	0
Do. 7900	„	5	9	0
Do. Drills Mosque	„	3	6	0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„	2	14	0
Do. do. No. 636	„	2	11	0
Do. do. No. 138	„	5	8	0
Ritchie, Four Heads	Rs.	3	2	0
Do. No. 1566	„	5	0	0
Forbes No. 651	„	5	8	0
Lyon, Shanker	„	5	14	0
Do. No. 1575	„	5	14	0
Do. Bhut Chap	„	6	8	0
Dewhursts				
Do. B B	„	7	3	0
Do. B B B	„	8	8	0
Do. B B B B	„	8	10	0
Do. B B B B B	„	8	10	0
Do. P S	„	7	14	0
Bombay C No. 1500	„	9	5	0
Grahams No. 2730	„	5	4	0
Do. Yellow Horse Sibs.	„	5	1	0
Flemings No. 463	„	4	12	0
G. P. Drills, American	„	10	6	0

YARN MARKET.

The market is gradually coming round and inquiry is good, but as Manchester prices are high, dealers have raised rates all round by about 1-2 anna per pound. This week 2-80 was inquired after and offers were sent at 2 1-2, but only one Native firm booked about 10 Bs at the price which must be a previous purchase but no fresh business resulted, the counter offer being 24s. 1-4d.

30s. quoted about 200 Bs sold amongst merchants at 10 annas per lb. which is still 2 annas under home prices mercerized there is a good enquiry for 2-84 but home prices are too high, some firms sold out of previous purchases at 26 1-2 for grey and 27 1-2 bleached, but fresh business is impossible. The market price for grey is Rs. 17 to Rs. 17-4 for a bundle of 10lbs. and for bleached Rs. 17-2 for a bundle of 10lbs.

2-80 Warp was enquired after at 6/6 3-4 but home quotations received were 6 8-2 which were far above dealer's views. The market price here is Rs. 4-12 for grey.

Dyed Warp Goods are scarce and prices have advanced, but new business is practically impossible. Market price 2-80 dyed Rs. 5-4 but home prices are quoted as 7s. 2d.

PRINTS:—In white cambrics, superior quality, there is a very limited stock and prices have advanced by 3 pies 24ins to 26ins cambrics worth 1 anna 3 pie to 2 annas 3 pie are also scarce, about 100 c/s of the above are for December, January shipment and still then those who have a stock are taking advantage of the same coloured ground Prints:—25"28"32" and 30", goods from 2 annas to 3 annas are out of stock and prices are advancing. Not much is expected to arrive, so prices will still advance.

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE.—Although home prices are 3 1-2d. prices locally do not respond. The current rates are 3-8 and we do not think there is any likelihood of prices going up till January when goods bought at high rates will arrive.

WHITE DHOOTIES.—The demand is slack but there are certain qualities in which stock being small prices have advanced 46" worth 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. are not in stock. Very little business is passing as home prices have considerably advanced.

GREY DHOOTIES.—Prices all round here have advanced by 2 annas. There is a good demand of 41" and 45" cloth and later on a pinch will be felt. This week there was a good demand from Gujarat side and fairly good sales have been made. Goods of small dimensions are sadly needed and as fresh goods will arrive in dimished quantity prices will still be maintained.

WHITES:—The market here this week was flat and arrivals were heavy. In spite of cotton going above 8d. and prices in Manchester being 3d. to 6d. higher than usual, bazar prices have not now increased and dealers have not reaped any benefit from the high rates ruling in Manchester. In Nainsooks the known qualities in 16 by 14 counts are in little demand but the stock is enough to meet requirements, so prices do not go up. In lower counts prices have advanced by 2 to 3 annas but the difference between the buying and selling price is still about 2 to 3 annas which does not admit of business.

In White shirting the higher qualities are not in demand and the stock is still big, but qualities from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 4 which are out of stock is fairly in demand and prices have advanced by 8 to 12 annas per piece. In Liepmann's 1509, although the Manchester quotation is 12-2 the price here is daily falling and rules Rs. 9 4.

We quote:—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	Rs.	1	14	0
Do. do. ...	88/8888	„	2	1	
Do. do. ...	A I	„	2	6	
Do. do. ...	199/399	„	2	11	6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„	3	8	
Do. do. ...	9999	„	4	4	
Rallis Nainsooks ...	1900	„	1	10	3
Do. do. ...	61/81	„	1	13	6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	„	1	15	6
Do. do. ...	9999	„	2	2	0
Do. do. ...	6300/9300	„	2	3	0
Do. do. ...	7/27	„	2	4	0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„	2	7	0
Do. do. ...	39620	„	2	11	0
Do. Mulls ...	55	„	0	15	0
Do. do. ...	Sun	„	1	3	0
Do. do. ...	1170	„	1	7	0
Do. do. ...	1270	„	1	9	0
Do. do. ...	50/60	„	2	10	6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„	3	6	0
Do. do. ...	6000	„	3	11	0
Do. do. ...	88	„	4	1	0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„	1	10	0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	„	1	15	0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„	1	9	0
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„	3	6	6
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„	1	14	6
Greaves Mulls ...	5060	„	1	2	0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„	2	0	0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	„	1	14	6
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„	3	7	0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	„	9	4	0
Shirtings Horrocks...	M O	„	11	12	0
Do. do. ...	M H	„	12	12	0
Do. do. ...	E F	„	14	14	0
Do. do. ...	S O	„	18	14	0
Do. do. ...	A O	„	20	0	0

IVORY.

There is no change to report in this market and prices runxin unchanged. As native marriages have begun there is a good inquiry all round in a short time market will advance stock being not much.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the Quarterly Sales 25th January 1910.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
7	7	1	17	East Indian.
2	12	1	20	Egyptian.
	13	2	13	West Coast African.
1	2	0	1	Sea horse teeth.
11	15	1	20	

Deliveries since October auction 50 tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS OF KALE AND SON.

No. 1 Centres hard round No. 3 to 6	...£ 66-10	per cwt.
No. 2 do. No. 7 to 9	...£ 67/10	
X centres hard round	...£ 64	wt.
S of 1 centres round	...£ 73	„
S of 1 X centres	...£ 72	„
S of 1 X flat centres	...£ 70	„
No. 1 centres hard flat No. 3 to 6	...£ 62	„
No. 2 centres hard flat No. 7 to 9	...£ 65	„
Bangle Hollows B and C hard round	...£ 64-10	„
„ „ D	...£ 61	
„ „ flat B, C	...£ 49-10	
„ „ „ D	...£ 47-10	

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 4th Dec.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 4th Dec. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1547024	17529790	19076814
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	280079	3893574	4173653
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	32727	632983	665710
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2486	29148	31634
Total...	2950·55	1862316	22085495	23947811
Actuals for corpg. week ending 5th Dec. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	108511	15088224	16173340
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	25833	3851917	4110255
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	15771	558814	574585
B. K. Railway...	13·31	155	2838	2993
Total	2923·45	1359380	19501793	20861173
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	+ 0·01	+461908	+ 2441566	+ 2903474
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·44	+ 21741	+ 41657	+ 63398
A.D.C.R.	− 0·33	+ 16956	+ 74169	+ 91125
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·98	+ 2331	+ 26310	+ 28641

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Sept. 1909.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th Nov. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,66,000	2,75,000	4,000	4,45,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	329	545	8	882
For previous 20 weeks of half year	31,30,966	35,44,556	98,849	67,74,371
Total for 27 weeks	32,96,966	38,19,556	1,02,849	72,19,37
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,48,078	2,36,280	11,656	3,96,014
Per mile of Ry..	294	468	23	785
Total to corresponding date...	31,29,108	36,28,742	52,532	68,10,382

Increase for the week ....Rs. 48,986
do. to date ....Rs. 4,08,989

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th Nov on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	6,200	3,900	70	10,170
Or per mile of Railway.........	18	12	......	30
For previous 20 weeks of half year	1,18,898	86,349	1,427	2,06,674
Total for 21 weeks	1,25,098	90,249	1,497	2,16,844
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,523	2,423	40	3,986
Per mile of Ry..	11	18	......	29
Total to corresponding date...	54,368	37,796	1,030	93,194

Increase for the week ....Rs. 6,184
Do. to date ....Rs. 1,23,650

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 12.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns.—53, 51, 315.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Canticles—Chants 41, and 43.
Anthem—"Lord for thy tender mercies Sake." Farrant.
Hymns.—49, 269.
Collections for—Additional Clergy Society.
Choral Evensong and Sermon on Wednesday a 6-30 p. m.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Eucharist (Choral.)
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Page.
Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns 50, 184, 551.
8.45 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—53, 352.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—512, 355, 53, 414, 352.
Preacher—Rev. S. Leigh—Lye.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild, Thursday.
5-15 p. m.—Mothers Union at Church, Monday.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—578, 284.
Psalm.—148.
Anthem—27.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—23.
Hymns.—11, 292, 365.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y.M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

S. STEPHEN THE MARTYR, BANDORA HILL.

11-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
Hornby Road.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th December.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice this Saturday, afternoon the 11th instant.
Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p.m.

2. There will be a Parade for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 14th instant, at Church Gate Station, at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

NOTICE.

3. The standing Camp of the Bombay Light Horse is now open for those members who wish to reside there during week ends and evenings previous to Hunt and Parade mornings. All Messing arrangements will be made by the Corps, and all crockery, cutlery and glass will be supplied. Members must however furnish their own tent furniture. Notice about meals will be required to be sent to Mr. H. F. Lodge, either at his Office, the Standard Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road or the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz, not later than Friday afternoon for week-ends.

Members are requested to make a careful note of this, as otherwise Mr. Lodge will be unable to arrange for the meals.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Lt.-Col. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 11th December.

608.—Parade—Saturday 11th instant—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 5 30 p. m.
Subject—Route March Buglers and Drummers to attend.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.

11.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will not be available for Classfiring this afternoon and tomorrow Sunday 12th.

609.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant.
Wednesday 15th Inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.
Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline.
Sections 59 to 74 Part 11 Infantry Training 1905.
Friday 17th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

610.—Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

611.—Parades—Men who are able to prove satisfactorily that they were unable to attend the Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesdays owing to duty, will be allowed to count attendance at the evening parade at Head-Quarters on Fridays as attendance at a Commanding Officer's parade.

612.—Ambulance Class—The Ambulance Class will be held at the Telegraph Office on Tuesdays at 5 30 p. m. commencing on Tuesday next, the 14th instant. All those who sent in their names are requested to attend.

613.—Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make following promotions in "G" Company with effect from trom this date:—
No. 6399 L Copl. N. B. Kinnear to be Sergeant.
No. 6386 Vol. S. J. Gillam to be Lance Corporal.
No. 6390 „ A. R. S. Hayne to be „
No. 6384 „ A. Geddis, to „

614.—Parade Wednesday 15th Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

615.—Musketry—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for "G" Company on Wednesday next, the 15th Instant (1st Period).
Train leaves Church Gate at 6-20 a. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

HAD ECZEMA FORTY YEARS

Off and On—Mass of Small, Watery Spots Came on Hands, Feet, Legs and Head—Irritation was Fearful—Sought Different Doctors and Skin Hospitals in Vain.

FOUND "WONDERFUL" CURE IN CUTICURA

"I have suffered off and on with eczema for forty years in my hands, feet, legs and head. It always came in a mass of small spots and a considerable quantity of watery matter used to come from them. I have been under many different doctors and in different hospitals for the treatment of the skin (in one for sixteen weeks and it only got worse) but derived little or no benefit. Last year I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies. The first tin of Cuticura Ointment began to heal the sores and gave me great relief from the fearful irritation. Since then I have used two more tins of Cuticura with Cuticura Soap and Pills and am quite well which, considering the years I have suffered with eczema, I consider wonderful. I can candidly say the Cuticura Remedies alone were the only things that cured me. I have already persuaded one of my friends to give them a trial, and shall continue to recommend them. Too much can never be said in Cuticura's favor. Mrs. Marie Spencer, 9 New St., Covent Garden, London, W C., Eng., July 10 and Sept. 29, 1908.

Little Mother

Delights in the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment in the preventive and curative treatment of cutaneous affections which torture and disfigure little ones and make life miserable for parents. No other emollients so safe, speedy and economical. Absolutely pure.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

Light, Digestible Loaves

—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes with every tin.

FOR Kadi.

CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

(Innumerable Original Testimoneals open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

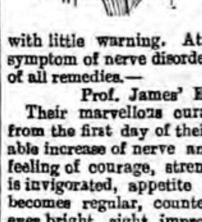
PRICE Re. 1-8.

DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor,



sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P.P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College, Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

ADDRESS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
N°. 154, Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.
Druggist and Chemists.

NEW MODEL ENGLISH GUNS.

Direct from the makers at lowest prices.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26.

THE PROTEST OF CHRISTIAN ENGLAND.

The Congo demonstration at the Albert Hall was in many ways a remarkable one. There was no lack of plain speaking nor of unanimity between the different speakers, in spite of the fact that they were of different denominations and of many different shades of political opinion. One hope that this consideration will add to the effectiveness of the meeting. It was thoroughly representative of all that is best and most thoughtful in one department of our national life, and will no doubt confirm the Government in their sense of responsibility for the fact of the Congo. The sanity and grasp of facts displayed in such speeches as the Archbishop of Canterbury's must finally dispel the notion that this agitation is fostered for selfish commercial ends, or that it is prompted by "missionary hysterics.' The Belgian Government must convince the world that it can keep the Berlin Convention better than the Belgian ruler has done in the past. If not, this demonstration convinces us that England at any rate realises her responsibility.

LESSONS FROM HIAWATHA.

In their endeavour to eradicate Cockneyism from the speech of London school-children, the conference of professors and teachers of English rightly insists on the value of learning poetry containing beautiful words. The selection of Hiawatha strikes one as particularly happy. In attacking the pronunciation of Hiawatha, Minnehaha, and the other personages in that delightful morality play and jungle-book combined the child comes absolutely fresh to his subject. He has no preconceived notions, no traditional ideas of mispronunciation. Such as the teacher pronounces these new and outlandish words, so will he pronounce them, and will thereby acquire a liking for the broad, unslurred, and sonorous vowels, which will help him much in getting rid of his slovenly speech. It will be a tough struggle, no less a struggle than the one endured by the spirit of Pan-peek-kewiss when it wrenched itself free from his body. "And it fluttered, strove and struggled, waving hither, waving thither." Another great help in the defeat of Cockneyism would be a sentence of excommunication on any teacher not free from it. At present there are many sinners in this class.

WHITGIFT HOSPITAL.

The Croydon Borough Council are to be congratulated on their decision to spare Whitgift Hospital—even though the proposal for its destruction was only defeated by four votes. It is to be hoped that this particular scheme of "improvement" will not appear again. It is, of course, possible to exaggerate the sentiment that clings at all costs to ancient buildings, but it is a form of exaggeration which certainly does not appear too often in this country. The tendency is still far too much the other way, in spite of archæological societies and others. An eminent architect has said that there is always a feasible way of avoiding the destruction of a valuable building. What is not always present is the good will. It should not be forgotten that our store of historical buildings is a small one compared to that of countries which have not suffered so much as we have from the modern jerry-builder. Even at the cost of a little inconvenience, which can probably be overcome, we must maintain our heritage: the future generations will demand it of us.

COINCIDENCES.

The coincidences attaching to the possession of the Hope diamond recall the misfortunes befalling those who speak slightly of a mummy in the British Museum. One version declares that there is a curse on the man who disturbed the mummy's repose in Egypt, a sentence to the effect that his body shall never rest. Report goes on to say that the man in question was killed in the Boer war, that his body was buried high up on a hillside, but that an unparalleled storm of rain washed the body out of this grave even, and that it has been lost. Another version follows the lines first indicated, but here there is contradictory evidence to show that most depreciatory language uttered in the face of the mummy may leave the speaker unscathed. Even bishops are not safe from this popular craze for inventing a curse. One is solemnly assured that the first three bishops of Truro, Benson, Wilkinson, and Gott, all died sudden deaths, as if an evil genius presided over the bishopric. It is true, of course, that the Primate died in a good old age while praying in Hawarden Church, but Bishop Wilkinson died a perfectly natural death from the effect of a chill, long after he had left Truro, and at an age to which few who knew his delicate health and his passion for work ever thought he would attain. One does not wholly deplore these quaint superstitions, however; upon savage tribes they sometimes have an excellent effect. The Zulus became much more reconciled to British rule after their last rising, when rain that was sorely wanted fell very soon after the tour of Sir M. Nathan, the Governor. But we are not Zulus.

A MAN'S LIFE.

To the credit of Henry William Wellingworth, of San Francisco, must by placed as romantic an undertaking as could well be found in this present-day world. The fascinating plan which he is at his moment engaged in carrying out will especially appeal, one would think, to a public which has welcomed the revival of the nomad theme among its novelists. In 1903 this young American, then twenty years old, began a walking tour round the world. He will be thirty before he gets home. Meanwhile, after tramping through North America, those countries conveniently referable to as the "East," Southern Europe, Egypt, and Australia, he is now in England, learning all those things about our country that we never can find time to learn. He has not spoilt everything by supplies and arrangements. He lives, on the contrary, in the correct hand-to-mouth style, supporting himself by lecturing and by the sale of short accounts of his wanderings, and pursuing his long and exacting labours on a vegetarian diet. Mr. Wellingworth should have endless things to say about the natural and artificial beauties of the world, if only he is the man to say them. What a treat is in store for us if he turns out to be a George Borrow!

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

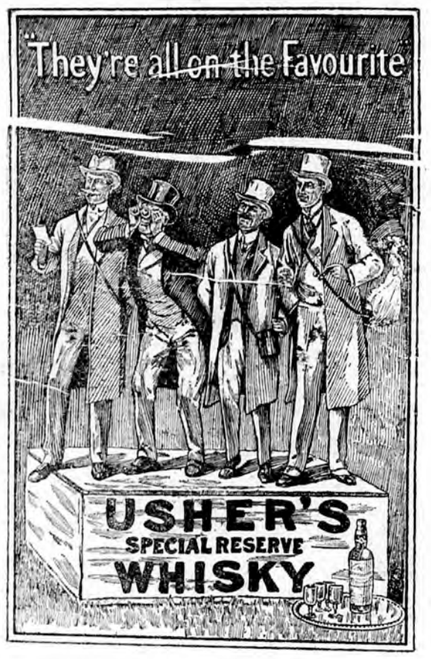
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents :—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

DO NOT FORGET

YOUR

Lady Friends

DURING COMING CHRISTMAS

A BOX OF

Merry Widow

CIGARETTES

WILL MAKE THEM

Merry & Happy.

SOLD BY

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

1, Church Gate Street.

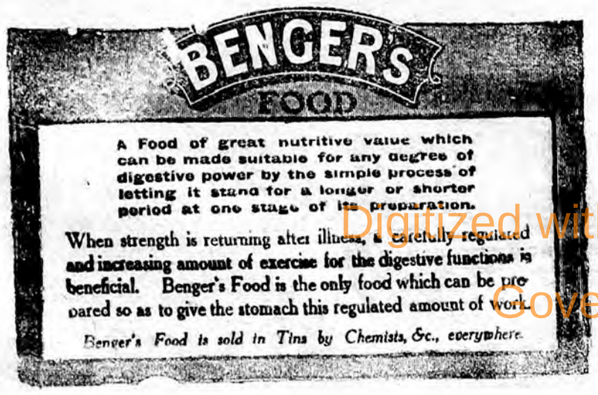
ANONYMOUS CIGAR COMPANY,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, DINDIGUL.

DINDIGUL PRIDE

MILD & COOL SMOKING. Per 50 Rs. 2.

Sample 100 Post Free only on mentioning this Paper. Trial Solicited; Satisfaction assured. Price List of other brands on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best maker of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

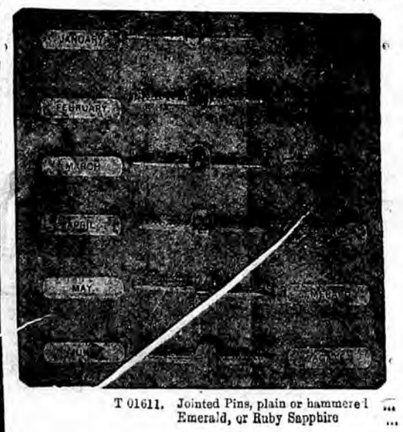
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.

Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL

LUCKY MONTH STONE BROOCHES.



T 01611. Jointed Pins, plain or hammered ... ... Rs. 22. 8
Emerald, or Ruby Sapphire ... ... Rs. 33-12

T 1653 Amethyst and Pearls Rs. 37-8.

S 3038. Earrings, Pearls, and Olivines. Rs. 72 pair.

T 0441 Opal half hoop Rs. 75.

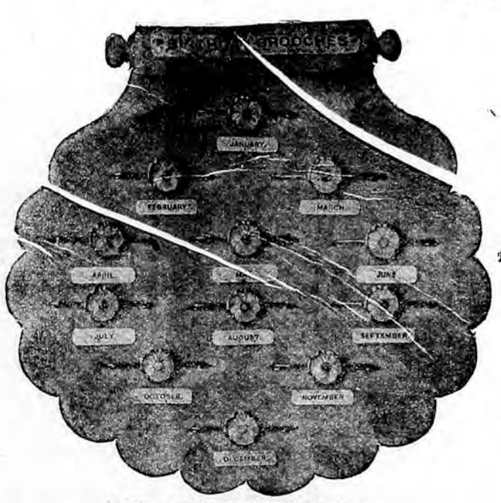
T 0462. Pearls. Rs. 63. Turquoise. Rs. 52-8.

S 1121. 18-carat, Pearls, Rs. 83-8.

T 329. Turquoise or Pearl. Rs. 28-8.

S 2483. Locket, Rs. 21.

T 1453. Pearl and Gold Bow, Rs. 52-8.



T 1450. Set of 4 Turquoise Blouse Brooches, Rs. 19-8. Set with Whole Pearl, Rs. 85.

Jan.	...	Garnet	July	...	Ruby
Feb.	...	Amethyst	Aug.	...	Sardonyx
Mar.	...	Bloodstone	Sept.	...	Chrysolite
Apl.	...	Sapphire	Oct.	...	Opal
May.	...	Emerald	Nov.	...	Topaz
June	...	Agate	Dec.	...	Turquoise

T 1734. Gem Centre M.O.P Enamel Pansy Month Stone Lace Brooch. Rs. 24.

ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co. LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CONTINENTAL
MOTOR TYRES.

[Square Tread at Prices of Round.]

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

SCENTS.

Pushpa-Parag - -
Sughandha-Sar - -
Kumud-Kusum - -
Red-Rose - -
Bahar - -

OPINION.

MESSRS. THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I was much pleased with the sample bottle of Red Rose Perfume that you sent me. The fragrance of the Scent was very refreshing. You are to be congratulated upon producing so excellent an article.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY S. L. POLAK.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

The Royal Arms.

RARE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

J. G. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Leith.

HOLDING HIS MAJESTY'S WARRANT TO USE THE ROYAL ARMS.

May be obtained at

D. C. COMRIGAR'S, (Opposite Crawford Market).
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
And
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
Sole Wholesale Agents.

Empire Trading Co., Bombay

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 15 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 55 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c, Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 8-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mental diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pricking pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 4-8 8-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RESTORATIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 8-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Bamboo Mottwalla's Chawl, near Train Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In ½- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

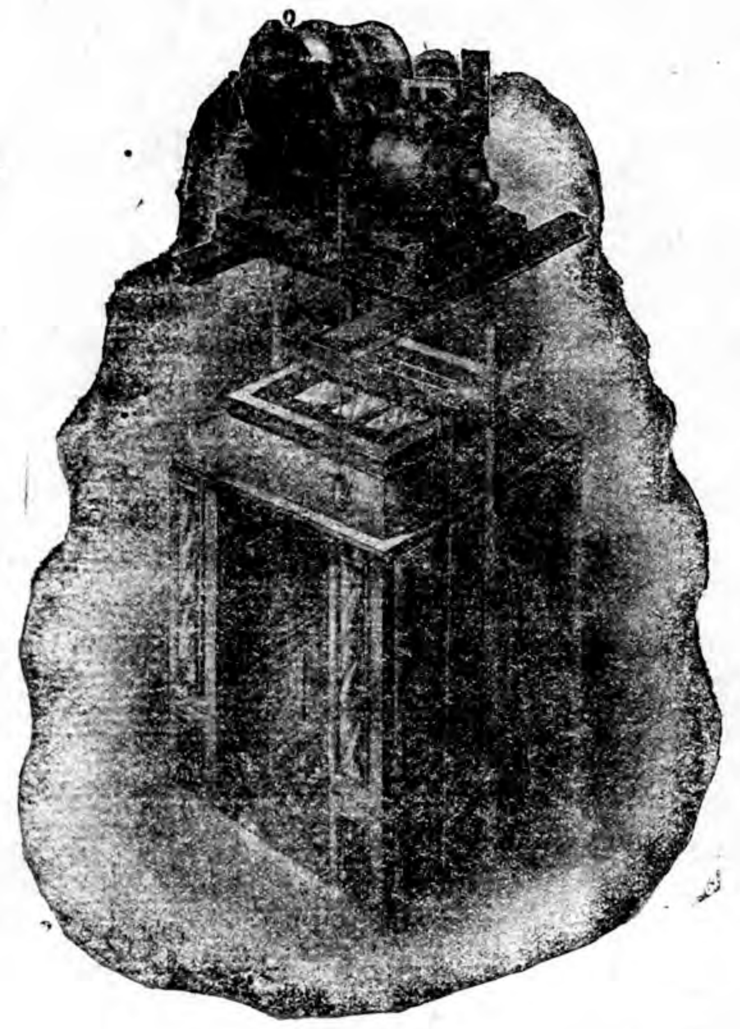
APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

PARIS
8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists

STEVENS LIFTS.



Sole Agents:
GARLICK & Co.,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

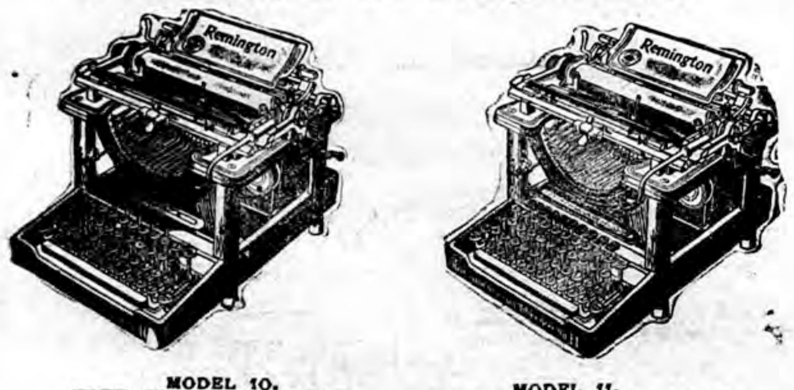
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REMINGTON
Is the History of the Writing Machine.



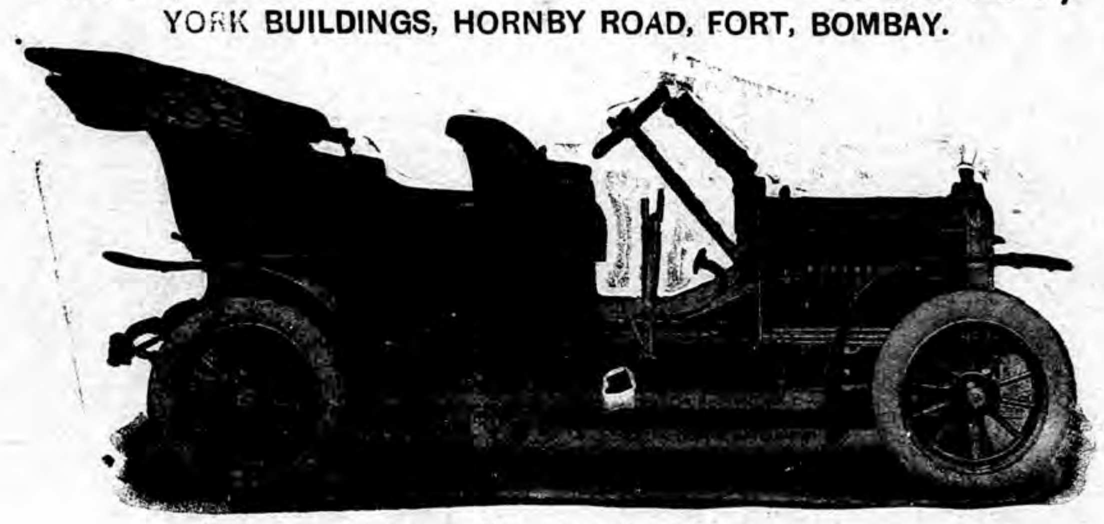
MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR — MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR

NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.
75, Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS; **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20 — CABLES "EVANS" WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: [illegible] & A B C (6TH EDITION)

THE PIONEERS OF CYCLES & MOTORS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.



Sole Agents for
Renault, Delaunay Belleville Itala,
De Dion Bouton, Humber,
Rover and the Six Cylinder Standard Cars
AND
Humber, Singer, Sunbeam, Wearwell, &c. Cycles.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE RELIANCE WATCH COMPANY'S
SPLENDID OFFER

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME
SPECIAL REDUCTION
IN
THE "REX"
The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.
Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch
22" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof ...	15

The Railway Guard Watch.
19" Size Keyless lever.

	Rs.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face ...	9
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	10
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter ...	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter ...	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face ...	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ...	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting ...	20

Small Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face ...	11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ...	19
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting...	20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of THE "REX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "TURRET" NICKEL
KEYLESS WATCH
As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.
Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.
PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for
HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE
is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents,
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Branches in the East:
CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London. W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

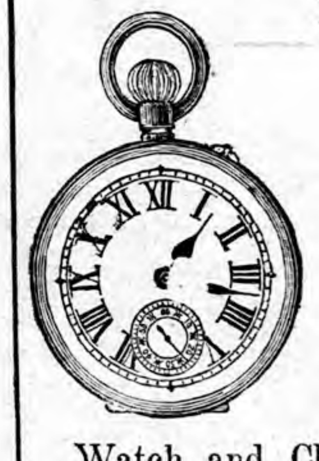
THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing:
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES OF TYPE
FOR
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles everywhere.

NEW PATTERN
DREADNOUGHT WATCH.



Strong, Serviceable and Good Timekeeper.
Price, Rs. 10.
In nickel open face case.
Guaranteed for 2 years.

Only obtainable from
FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

Head Office for India:
Alice Building, 31 Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "poceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

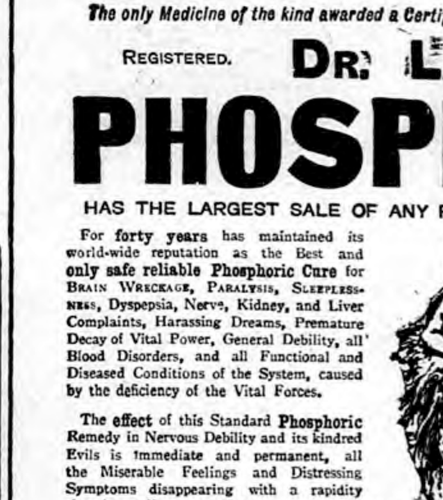
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

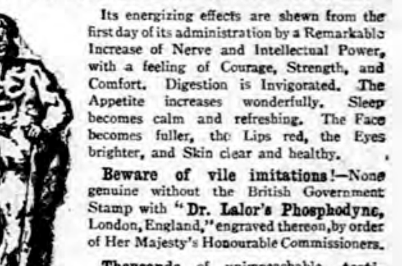


Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1575.



Specify "GOLD & CO" on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.